The Outlook

JUNE 27, 1917

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

THE AMERICAN EAGLE IN THE AIR

No better news has come from Washington in many days than the word that the Administration is prepared to back with its full strength the demand for an appropriation of not less than six hundred million dollars for the development of our air service.

History will record that England's greatest contribution to the success of the war was the control which she is exercising over the seas.

History will accord to France the credit for having contributed to the Allied cause the most powerful of its armies.

Both these countries have contributed bravely to the navies of the air; but there still remains for America the chance to build up the air fleets of our allies until they become the dominating and decisive factor of the war.

No effort can be too great, no sacrifice too large, to enable America to fill the third place in that honorable triumvirate which must control the sea, the land, and the air in order to compass the defeat of Germany.

ARMY CAMPS

The simultaneous construction of sixteen war army cantonments, each to house some forty thousand troops, will prove an enormous task. It will be a wonder if the work can be completed in time to permit the mobilization of the first full quota of 650,000 men in the first week of September.

A visit to the site of the Wrightstown camp, in New Jersey, reveals the desirability of a location which, we hope, has been duplicated in advantages elsewhere, not only as to qualifications of healthfulness, but also because of the possibility of proper railway, sewer, and electric light connections.

Wrightstown lies in the midst of a famous farming region. It is said that for the use of their lands the farmers are to be recompensed at the rate of $36 an acre this year, and $10 more for every year thereafter. Probably much of this year's crops will be gathered in before all the lands are occupied.

The total area to be occupied is about two miles wide by three miles long. Some tents have already been erected, but it is not known whether the camp is to be under canvas or wood.

It was at first reported that the cantonments would be built for about $2,000,000 each. It was seen later that this was not possible, and this was the reason, without doubt, for the cancellation by the Secretary of War of the announcement that there would be thirty-two camps. The appropriation by Congress had been $77,000,000.

The sixteen cantonments will be built under a special form of contract. By its terms no contractor will be permitted to overcharge the Government, which will have complete supervision over the work and may terminate any contract at will.

The Wrightstown location is one of the northern tier of camps. For all-year-round camps, however, the Atlantic shore region, extending from North Carolina to north Florida, is evidently regarded by the War Department as the most desirable of any.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTIC SERVICE

Secretary Baker has addressed an open letter to the chairmen of the various State Councils of Defense asking them to do all that lies within their power to eliminate the moral hazards all too frequently associated with military training camps. Secretary Baker says:

> In the training camps already established, or soon to be established, large bodies of men, selected primarily from the youth of the country, will be gathered together for a period of intensive discipline and training. The greater proportion of this force probably will be made up of young men who have not yet become accustomed to contact with either the saloon or the prostitute, and who will be at that plastic and generous period of life when their service to their country should be surrounded by safeguards against temptations to which they are not accustomed.
>
> Our responsibility in this matter is not open to question. We cannot allow these young men, most of whom will have been drafted to service, to be surrounded by a vicious and demoralizing environment; nor can we leave anything undone which will protect them from unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptation. Not only have we an inescapable responsibility in this matter to the families and communities from which these young men are selected, but, from the standpoint of our duty and our determination to create an efficient army, we are bound, as a military necessity, to do everything in our power to promote the health and conserve the vitality of the men in the training camps.

The Army Bill recently passed has given the War Department more authority in this matter than it ever possessed before, but the Secretary recognizes the fact that this power cannot be effectively exercised without the co-operation of the local authorities in the cities and towns near where the military camps are to be located. The Secretary's appeal to the various State Councils of Defense is one which should receive the earnest attention of all local authorities, not only in the places where permanent military camps are located, but also at those points where temporary mobilization camps will be established, and those large cities through which soldiers will inevitably pass in transit to their destinations.

To advise with the Secretary on all questions relating to the moral hazards in our training centers, the Secretary of War has appointed an excellent commission on training camp activities, the chairman of which is Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, one of the leading authorities on the management of municipal police in the country. This committee has already begun its work, and it will be more than glad to assist and advise in any measure looking towards the protection of our soldiers and sailors.

THE LIBERTY LOAN SUCCESS

The Liberty Loan has broken the record. It is more successful than were the first war loans of Great Britain or Germany. The first British loan was also issued at 3½ per cent. It was for $1,750,000,000, and was only slightly oversubscribed. It was reported that only about one hundred thousand persons participated in the loan. The first German loan was for $1,125,000,000, but, as the rate was 5 per cent, the subscribers numbered over 1,177,000.

For our own loan of $2,000,000,000, at 3½ per cent, there was an over-subscription which may bring up the total amount to over $2,800,000,000. But, what is of greater significance, no less than 3,500,000 individuals, institutions, and corporations, it is said, entered subscriptions. By far the larger part of the individuals became investors for the first time.

Here lies the real importance to this country of this loan—an importance that transcends the exigencies of the present war. As Mr. Vanderlip, the President of the National City Bank of New York City, remarked the other day, the chief by-product will be the learning of thrift.

This is particularly impressive with regard to our own Nation—notoriously extravagant in its living. Perhaps not all of the new bondholders will keep up habits of thrift, but even if only a small percentage do it will be worth all the effort on its behalf.

The most immediate impression concerning the success is, however, as described by Secretary McAdoo, "a genuine triumph for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

democracy." "It is," he adds, "the unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war for the protection of American rights and the re-establishment of peace and liberty throughout the world to a swift and successful conclusion."

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

The week in Congress ending June 20 was notable because the Federal Reserve Amendment Bill was sent to the President for his signature. This measure concentrates gold reserves in Federal banks and opens the doors of the Federal Reserve system to State banks and trust companies.

Last week also saw the passage through the House of Representatives of the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill. This bill provides for some urgent National defense undertakings—the deepening of Hell Gate, for instance; but this is to be done at an absurd cost, for the bill, like its predecessors, is encumbered by the appropriation of millions of dollars for little creeks and waterways.

The Senate passed the Priority Shipment Bill. The bill authorizes the President "to direct that such traffic shipments of commodities as may be essential to the prosecution of the war shall have preference or priority in transportation by any common carriers by railway or water, under such arrangements, rules, and regulations as he may prescribe."

Public attention, however, has been mainly directed to bills still in committee, such as the Aero Bill, which would provide for a department of aeronautics, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Another measure which continues to attract wide public attention is the Tax Bill. Many educational and other institutions have memorialized the Finance Committee of the House, urging a deduction from the taxable income of any person of the amount which he may have given to any incorporated religious, philanthropic, or educational institution—a sensible suggestion.

The Food Control Bill has also been the subject of wide discussion, chiefly because of the testimony before the Committee of Mr. Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover's testimony, it is believed, has gained friends for the Food Control Bill, which is described by Mr. Watrous in this issue of The Outlook. Mr. Hoover said: "The average prices to the consumers in countries where food administration is now in effect are lower than those now prevailing in the United States. In England the price of bread is even twenty-five per cent below the price we pay. I believe that unless some administration of our food is taken we will look back at these prices as being moderate." Mr. Hoover made it very clear that we must get the food situation in this country in such form that we can feed our allies and ourselves. "England and France are virtually isolated from food-producing countries, except the North American continent," he said. "The Argentine supply is gone until next spring. It is up to the United States."

MORE MURDER BY SUBMARINE AND AIR-SHIP

The recent raid by German airplanes on England, briefly reported last week, was the most cruel of all the raids that have taken place in the horror of its destruction of children, women, and non-combatants. In one school nineteen young children were killed outright in their classroom. This raid was followed by a Zeppelin attack on the Kentish coast, in which two persons were killed and sixteen wounded. One of the two Zeppelins engaged was brought down in flames by a British airplane.

The public anger at the shelling of unfortified places in these air raids and the increasing evidence that no military or honorable purpose is attained, or even sought, has led to demands by English papers for reprisals. One suggestion is that German prisoners in England be encamped in places most exposed to danger. This has brought out Admiral Nelson's declaration of long ago, "When they become my prisoners, I become their protector." Hard as it is not to retaliate against barbarism in kind, the sound manhood of England, now as heretofore, will, we believe, decline to abandon its own standards of civilization. There may, however, be found just and reasonable methods of retaliation. Mr. Bonar Law intimated as much in Parliament the other day.

The British losses by submarine for May were less than in April—unofficial German estimates place the figures at 750,000 tons for May and 1,000,000 tons for April. These figures are probably excessive, but the proportion is about right. The losses in the earlier weeks of June have again increased, and include two or three liners. The American armed oil tanker John D. Archbold was sunk last week, with the loss of four of its crew.

RUSSIA AND WORLD DEMOCRACY

It may have been a mere coincidence that the very day after Mr. Root's message from the United States was placed before the Council of Ministers in Russia the idea of a separate peace for Russia was repudiated before the Russian National Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. An address before this national convention delivered by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Tseretelli, was well received by the convention, and when Mr. Kerenski, the Minister of War, in reply to a harangue from Lenine, the Socialist Radical, made a stirring appeal for an immediate offensive by the armies of Russia the convention broke out into spontaneous and prolonged applause.

The sober sentiment of Russia—apart from such wild theorists as Maxim Gorky and men like Lenine, whose Socialism is strongly believed to have a pro-German aim—seems to be turning more and more toward the feeling that the issue of the moment is the successful conduct of the war, and that the large problems of international democracy must be taken up carefully and after thorough consideration. Mr. Root's address gave wise counsel in this respect. It was well received in Russia, and has given great satisfaction to all the other Allied nations, and particularly in America. It was eminently frank, sober, and clear. It declared:

> The American democracy sends to the democracy of Russia a greeting of sympathy, friendship, brotherhood, godspeed. Distant America knows little of the special conditions of Russian life which must give form to the government and laws which you are about to create. As we have developed our institutions to serve the needs of our National character and life, so, we assume, that you will develop your institutions to serve the needs of Russian character and life.

This was the keynote of Mr. Root's address. He put it in another form when he said:

> We are going to fight, and have already begun to fight, for your freedom as well as our own; and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours.

After describing the long struggle of the American people with the hard problems of self-government and its growth in strength and prosperity, Mr. Root added:

> But we value our freedom more than wealth. We love liberty, and we cherish above all our possessions the ideals for which our fathers fought and suffered and sacrificed that America might be free.
>
> We believe in the competence of the power of democracy, and in our heart of hearts abides faith in the coming of a better world, in which the humble and oppressed of all lands may be lifted up by freedom to a heritage of justice and equal opportunity.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree prescribing several penalties for any acts of military disorder or insubordination, and the reports from the Russian armies indicate that every nerve is being strained by military and civil authorities to put them in shape for offensive as well as defensive operations.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

General Chang Hsün is, perhaps, the most powerful military leader in China. He is the head of the Chinese revolutionists. He is also a man of wealth and controls the railway from Canton to Peking. In forcing President Li Yuan-hung to dissolve Parliament and in virtually imprisoning him Chang Hsün's basic aim, so the Radicals claim, was to restore the Manchu monarchy and make himself the power behind the throne. The Provisional Constitution of 1912, under which Li has carried on government, contains no provision for the dissolution of Parliament by the President. Hence Li's step, defy-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Kirby in the New York World

WHY ACCEPT A NEW ONE?

Cesare in the New York Evening Post

A JOB FOR A DIPLOMAT

Kirby in the New York World

"I REMEMBER THOSE BOYS WHEN THEY BOTH HAD GOOD JOBS"

Grove in the Brooklyn Citizen

THE OPEN ROAD TO BERLIN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing the Constitution, shows that he is at the mercy of the revolutionists, led, as they are, by military men regarded as hostile to republicanism. Indeed, those men are now attempting to force the President to issue mandates dissolving the Constitution, pardoning the monarchists, and re-establishing Confucianism.

As a means to gain their real ends, the revolutionists have cleverly manipulated the issue of the European war, apparently being outspoken in favor of China's immediate entry into the war. But the Parliamentary party, and not the Manchu militarists, were the first to advocate breaking with Germany, and finally brought about that result. Probably they are just as anxious as ever to declare war; but they do not want a reactionary Cabinet to conduct it, and they resent the notion that Japanese diplomatic counsel and example should be followed rather than American.

Angered by the President's unconstitutional dissolution of Parliament and Chang Hsün's demand that none of the present members of Parliament shall be eligible for re-election, four of the southern provinces have risen and mobilized their forces. Thus we have again the spectacle of a divided China—reactionaries in the north, radicals in the south. We see civil war again. Whether a divided China furthers the ambitions of any other Power or not, the desire of America is for Chinese unity and concord. Accordingly, our Government despatched the following note:

> China's principal necessity is to resume and continue her political entity and proceed along the road to national development. In China's form of government or the personnel which administers the government America has only the friendliest interest and desire to be of service to China.
>
> America expresses its sincere hope that factional and political disputes will be set aside and that all parties and persons will work to re-establish and co-ordinate the government and secure China's position among nations, which is impossible while there is internal discord.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND AMERICA

Here is a friendly, unselfish document, if ever there was one. Here is also a note coming with double force from a Power whose disinterested friendship has been proved. Unfortunately, the note, sent spontaneously and without consultation with other Powers, was regarded with suspicion in Japan. Many Japanese conceded that our action was without ulterior motives and only over-hasty; but, "as it touched vital questions concerning Japan's future," the Japan "Times" (reflecting the Japanese of a Prussian cast of mind, it would seem) said:

> The Foreign Office officials must obtain from the United States an assurance that it will not repeat its action in interfering with Chinese domestic affairs, completely ignoring the existence and position of Japan.

The paper then cited the American attitude with regard to Mexico as a parallel case, and expressed doubt as to whether the United States would countenance Japanese interference there.

The case is not quite parallel. The Mexicans organized raids against America. The Chinese have not organized raids against Japan. We should nevertheless appreciate the fact that the Japanese are more sensitive with regard to China than we are with regard to Mexico. Racial resemblances and economic necessities, as well as geographical nearness and greater strength, have convinced Japan that she has not only the right but the duty to make for herself a paramount position in Chinese affairs. Perhaps it is not unnatural, then, for Japan to use the present issue (happening, as it does, when we are absorbed with preparations for a gigantic war with Germany) to ascertain whether we will give up our prerogative of independent action and henceforth consult Japan concerning our every relation with China.

Nevertheless the real respect of Japan for America, and of America for Japan, is, we earnestly hope, firmly intrenched, and will not be rudely shaken.

KHAKI UNDER THE GOWN

In almost every college Commencement this year the war made itself felt in no uncertain way. Alumni reunions were in many instances abandoned or turned into purely informal gatherings in order that the money usually spent for entertainment might be devoted to war purposes.

At Yale and at Harvard, as at many other colleges, a large number of the graduating classes either took their degrees *in absentia* or came back on furlough from the military camps where they have been in training, and for the occasion wore their academic gowns over their uniforms.

At Lehigh the war caused the setting ahead of the academic clock nearly a month. The students took their final examinations early in May and then returned for the Commencement exercises in June.

At New York University all the customary ceremonial was abandoned at Commencement. The number of men already in the Government service from New York University made a very creditable showing.

Commencement at Princeton this year was made specially impressive by the spectacle of the diplomatic representatives of our allies standing on the historic steps of Nassau Hall, where honorary degrees were conferred upon them, and also on Secretary of State Lansing and Mr. Herbert Hoover.

These are but single illustrations of what has been taking place at other colleges throughout the country. As in England, time will doubtless show that the men who have had the greatest opportunities for education and advancement are the ones who turned first to the service of their country in time of war.

At the colleges for women there has been the same seriousness that has been evident in the colleges for men. At Mount Holyoke, for example, the undergraduates have undertaken the cultivation of a number of acres of land, the girls living at a distance remaining after Commencement for July or returning in September to do their share, while those who live near by will work on the land during August.

BILLY SUNDAY

The Rev. William A. Sunday has closed a three months' religious revival in New York City. "It was amazing," said he, as reported, on Monday of last week, "New York has broken all records. It is so great you can't grasp it. The free-will offering is astounding. I am delighted to be able to turn over such a large amount to the Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association Army and Navy workers."

The campaign was indeed amazing. The number of persons who attended the meetings is estimated at about 1,500,000. The number of "trail-hitters" was reported to be 98,264, Boston having had the previous record with 48,903. The estimated expenses of the campaign were $165,000, which exceeded the Boston figure of $90,436. The total free-will offering has already reached $118,000, and checks are still coming in. All of this, as Mr. Sunday indicated, will be given to war charities. Mr. Sunday has augmented his already great popularity by this evidence of his practical patriotism.

A WISE CLEMENCY

In The Outlook of February 7 last an account was given of a decision of the Supreme Court that neither the authority inherent in the courts, nor the principles of the common law, nor the decisions of either State or Federal courts, authorize the suspension of sentence by the judge after an accused has been convicted of crime by the court. This practice of suspending sentence has been very common and, we think, rarely abused. The Outlook said at the time that "it is not clear to us from reading Chief Justice White's opinion whether the Court holds that the practice is unconstitutional or simply illegal," and we urged prison reform organizations to make this decision a subject of careful study for the purpose of recommending such action by the States or the Federal Government, or both, as would give to the courts the power which this decision denies them. President Wilson has now by a general proclamation extended clemency to all persons under suspended sentences imposed by the Federal courts. Referring to the decision of the Supreme Court annulling the practice of suspending sentences, the President says:

> The practice was widespread, and many thousands of persons are now at liberty under such suspension, never having served

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

any portion of the sentence duly authorized and required by the statutes. Many of these persons are leading blameless lives and have re-established themselves in the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and it is believed that the enforcement of the law at this late date would, in most instances, be productive of no good result.

The President has done what he could to prevent the immediate evils which would result from the decision of the Supreme Court, but has still left it the duty of prison reformers to take up the question of what can be done to prevent future evils.

THE REAL FAME OF MILWAUKEE

A wide-awake group of Milwaukee men, members of the Rotary Club (a National organization in which the leading business men of many communities are represented), conscious of the fact that Milwaukee is too "famous" for the manufacture of one certain product, have determined to offset the impression that prevails Nationally that beer, and beer alone, tells the story of the city's producing plants. Twenty-five manufacturing concerns have united to tell in page display advertisements the true story of Milwaukee's manufacturing prowess. They recite in their advertising that Milwaukee is a city of "thirty-six hundred factories, foundries, and mills, supplying to the people of practically every civilized nation food, raiment, machinery, and tools wherewith to labor."

It is curious to note how studiously the advertising avoids any reference to things to drink. "In your home, your factory, or on your person you probably are using or wearing more than one Milwaukee product." True, very true; but, unfortunately, in speaking of Milwaukee most people think of something else!

Why is it not in order for that same Rotary Club to go a step further and direct its efforts toward securing prohibition for Milwaukee and Wisconsin? There would then be no need to pass over in silence the industry which once was the city's boast.

THE CARPENTERS' CASE

In most economic conflicts labor is ranged on one side and capital on the other. In a case just decided by the United States Supreme Court, however, the conflict was between some labor, united with some capital, on the one side, against some labor, united with some capital, on the other. It was charged by the plaintiffs that unionized New York City carpenters conspired with their employers (1) to keep other carpenters out of jobs, and (2) to boycott and keep out of New York material made by non-union men in other parts of the country; and an injunction against them was asked for from the Federal courts, both on the ground that the parties were citizens in different States and on the ground that the action arose under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. That Act provides:

> The several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this Act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.

If we understand aright the decision of the majority of the Court, they hold that a private person cannot maintain an injunction under this provision; that the proceedings for an injunction can be maintained only by the Federal Government, through some one of its district attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney-General. Three of the Justices dissent from this opinion, holding that "the grant of jurisdiction was intended to be general, and that the following clause was intended to impose a special duty upon the district attorneys to resort to that jurisdiction whenever, in the discretion of the Attorney-General, a public prosecution should seem to be called for."

The Clayton Act, which provides that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce," and that nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence of labor unions, and such unions shall not be held to be illegal combinations, though quoted in behalf of the defendants, is not referred to in the opinion of the Court as delivered by Mr. Justice Holmes; and we are therefore justified in saying that it has nothing to do with the decision of the case.

HELPING THE WAR PAY FOR ITSELF

WAR, the destroyer, is also creator. It makes fruitful lands a waste; it lays villages and towns in ruins, batters down factories, consumes iron and cloth, rubber and leather, grain and meat, and countless other commodities; but it also forces mankind to make waste land fertile, build new industrial centers, double or treble efficiency in manufacturing, and produce with less labor than before a greater quantity of wealth. While impoverishing some men, war enriches others. While draining the Nation of many of its most promising lives, it enables the Nation, through the discipline of those that remain, to increase in wealth.

History furnishes proof of this truth in abundance. The experience of hosts of people now living verifies and confirms this truth. Scourged as few nations in history have been by war, the Republic of the United States entered, through the Civil War, into a period of prodigious prosperity. Defeated and humiliated by Prussia in 1871, France, with astonishing resiliency, rose at once to unprecedented economic strength. And to-day, in the midst of war, it is the testimony of men who know, England is finding her industrial salvation.

Since, then, war is both a producer and a consumer of wealth, the cost of war should legitimately, as far as possible, be paid for out of the wealth that war produces. It is from the reservoirs which war has filled that the Government should, for the most part, draw whatever taxes are necessary to pay the cost of the destruction that war wreaks.

This is the principle that should chiefly determine the lines of war taxation.

This is not only in accordance with abstract reason, but also in accordance with the testimony of the expert. There are reasons, it is true, why war taxation ought to be felt, and must inevitably to some degree be felt, by every citizen. There are reasons, also, why special care should be exercised to avoid the appearance of so-called class taxation. On the whole, however, taxes levied to pay for war ought to come from those accumulations of wealth which have resulted from the war. As Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, McVickar Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University, has said in an article in the New York "Times:" "The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times." And Professor Seligman estimates that an excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about five hundred million dollars.

Even though the year preceding the war was not favorable to business, the extraordinary increase in profits in many industrial concerns since the war began is almost beyond belief. Of one hundred and four companies that have profited by the war, and whose earnings have been made known by public official reports, there is scarcely one whose earnings this year are not several times as large as those of 1914. Their aggregate increase is over fourfold—namely, from a little more than $263,000,000 to just under $1,274,000,000. In other words, the profits of these one hundred and four corporations exceed the profits of the year in which the war began by over a billion dollars. Here are some instances:

	1914.	1916.
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company	$25,068	$3,165,020
American Brass Company	1,450,347	10,991,669
American Locomotive Company	2,076,127	10,769,429
Baldwin Locomotive Company	350,230	5,982,517
Bethlehem Steel Corporation	5,590,020	43,593,968
Du Pont (E. I.) De Nemours & Co.	4,831,793	82,013,020
New York Air Brake Company	641,046	8,214,962
Niles-Bement-Bond Company	35,685	5,090,259
United States Steel Corporation	23,496,768	271,531,730
General Motors Company	7,249,733	28,789,560

These are some of the more striking instances. Others that might be regarded as less striking, but for that very reason exceptional because of the comparative moderation in the excess profits, are such as the following:

	1914.	1916.
Armour & Co.	$7,509,908	$20,100,000
United States Smelting, Refining, and Mining Company	2,265,641	8,898,464
Kelly-Springfield Tire Company	1,118,380	2,020,550
Phelps-Dodge Corporation	6,664,839	21,974,263

Somewhat exceptional, but not necessarily the most striking,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are those instances in which deficits have been replaced by large profits, such as:

	1914. Deficits.	1916. Profits.
American Steel Foundries	$231,481	$3,418,057
Lackawanna Steel Company	1,652,444	12,218,234
American Writing Paper Company	108,310	2,524,378
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company	905,968	2,201,171
Pierce Oil Corporation	101,560	1,393,773

In England, in the first year of the war, as "Commerce and Finance" points out, all concerns making unusual profit out of the war were taxed forty per cent, in the second year sixty per cent, and this year eighty per cent. If this country applied that same method on the basis of England's percentage in the first year of the war, the Government would, on the face of these figures, receive from these one hundred and four corporations alone $400,000,000 in revenue, and would leave to these corporations over $600,000,000 more profits than they had three years ago. In other words, these concerns would be growing rich and the Government would be getting a large part of its necessary revenue out of the wealth that war had created.

War, the destroyer, is also creator. Out of the wealth that war produces the cost of war, as far as possible, should be paid. This is the principle that should chiefly determine the lines of war taxation.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE

If any Americans imagine that European peace can be secured by the simple expedient of an agreement to go back to the conditions existing before the war, we commend to them a riddle of our childhood:

> "Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
> Humpty Dumpty had a great fall,
> All the king's horses and all the king's men
> Could not put Humpty Dumpty together again."

To restore the condition of Europe before the war is as impossible as to mend a broken egg. It is not within the power of statesmen to undo the undoing of the last three years.

Can they recover from their graves the thousands of buried soldiers, restore to the mothers their sons and to the wives their husbands; can they call from the ocean depths the innocent and unoffending women and children whom the pirates of the sea have consigned to a watery grave? Houses destroyed they can rebuild. But can they rewrite the books, repaint the pictures, restore the antiquities? They can build new cathedrals. But can they clothe them with the associations which made the old cathedrals sacred?

As statesmen cannot bring back the lives which war has sacrificed, neither can they repress the life which war has called into being. Restore Europe to its previous condition! Can they put the Czar back upon his throne, consign the emancipated prisoners to Siberia, and send the peasant population back to its economic serfdom? Can they extinguish the fires of liberty which war has enkindled in Russia and turn back the hopes of an awakening manhood to the old condition of dull despair? Only almost impossible folly on the part of the Russian people could bring about so dire a tragedy. Can statesmen repress the reawakened aspirations of the Polish people and bid them go back again to their old masters and yield to them the old submission? Can they leave the remnant of the Armenian people in the charge of the massacring Turks in defiance of the horror-stricken conscience of the world? Can they give back to Austria the Italian peoples whom the singing soldiers of Italy have, at unheard-of sacrifices, almost emancipated from intolerable taskmasters? Can they wipe off from the minds and hearts of the French and the Belgians the history of the past three years as one wipes off figures from a slate? Treaties are the product, not the cause, of international good-fellowship. Can any treaty of peace re-establish in the nations their shattered confidence in the pledged word of Germany?

No! Neither nations nor individuals can ever retrace the path they have trod. To go back is always impossible.

> "The Moving Finger writes, and having writ,
> Moves on; nor all your Piety nor Wit
> Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
> Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it."

The Europe of 1914 can never be restored. Out of the travail pains of this war a new Europe will be born. It is for the leaders of the people to indicate what that Europe should be. Not all the enkindled aspirations can be satisfied; not all the hopes of idealists can be fulfilled. But the ideal to be kept steadily in view is, in general terms, interpreted by President Wilson in his address to Russia:

> No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

We congratulate the President on having substituted this ideal for the discarded one of "peace without victory." No peace can be attained without victory. The colossal self-conceit which impelled the German people to bring on this war has already been disturbed; it must be destroyed. The vision of a re-established Roman Empire ruled by the Teuton must be forever abandoned. The peace of the world can rest on no other foundation than that of the mutual respect of races and nations for each other. In so far as this requires the humiliation of Germany, she must be humiliated. Germany should not be tried, convicted, and punished by the other nations; but, already convicted by the substantially unanimous verdict of Christendom, she should be compelled to make such restitution as is possible for the heinous wrongs she has committed. The lessons of liberty which the whole civilized world has learned in the terrible school of experience must be applied in the making of the new Europe. What the President has stated in negative terms justice demands in affirmative terms. Territory must change hands if such change is necessary to secure its inhabitants a fair chance of life and liberty. Indemnities must be insisted on as payment for manifest wrongs done. Such readjustments of power must be made as are necessary to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

These principles require a radical readjustment of the map of Europe, because such radical readjustment is indispensable to maintain and protect the inalienable right of the people to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Partly from an editorial published in The Outlook of December 20, 1916, partly from a notable article by Theodore Roosevelt on "The Peace of Victory for Which We Strive," published in the July "Metropolitan" magazine, we select the following tentative statement of certain changes in detail which are necessary to any just and lasting peace:

Belgium should be restored and amply indemnified.

Alsace and Lorraine should be given back to France, but only with the consent of their inhabitants.

The Italian people now under Austrian control should be united with their emancipated brothers in Italy.

Those Rumans now under alien masters should, if they wish, be allowed, as far as possible, to become a part of Rumania.

The southern Slavs should, if possible, be united in a greater Serbia.

Democratic Russia should have free access to the sea through an open Dardanelles.

Finland and Poland should be made self-governing, and can probably be safely intrusted to the protection of a democratic Russia.

Some adequate provision should be made for the protection of the Armenians in Turkish Asia from the monstrous misgovernment of the Turk.

The future of the colonies wrested from Germany should be determined by the interests of the colonists, and, as far as possible, in accordance with their desires.

And, as one of the results of the war, Ireland should obtain a large measure of Home Rule, but within and as part of the British Empire.

The great war ought not to cease, and, we believe, will not cease, until fought to such an issue that the statesmen of the civilized world may have a free hand in making such readjustments of European territory and national sovereignties as a regard for justice and a future world peace demands

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE VITAL QUESTION OF OUR FOOD SUPPLY

In Special Correspondence from Washington published in this issue Mr. Watrous outlines the history of the fight for the regulation and the control of the food supply of our country. We commend this summary of the present situation to the study of our readers.

The power to effect the regulation and control of our food resources, which the country is ready to grant to its Executive and which the Executive has asked from Congress, is an eminently proper one to place at this time in the hands of the President.

The agency through which this delegated power will be exercised is the best which the country can secure.

The economic principles upon which the demand for this power is based have already been tried and found sound.

There may be objections to the Lever Bill, but these objections sink into insignificance compared to the evil which may arise from any further delay in the passage of the essential provisions of this measure through Congress.

AN INTERNATIONAL BATTLE HYMN

In March last, after the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, spontaneous meetings were held throughout the United States to pledge support to the Administration in the action it was taking. One of these meetings, in Hampton, Virginia, I had the pleasure of attending and addressing. The meeting began by a congregational singing of "Dixie," and ended with a congregational singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." The incident sent me to a re-reading of this hymn, which had always been a favorite, and I then discovered, what before I had not sufficiently noted, that it is wholly without local color. Not only the words "slavery," "secession," "rebellion," "North," "South," "the Union," do not occur; but not even the word "America" appears. This battle hymn is not merely for our Republic; it is for all republics. It would be as appropriate to-day as a national hymn for such democratic nations as Russia, France, England, Belgium, or Italy as for the United States. It is an international hymn of liberty.

This international character furnishes one reason why it might well be accepted by us to-day as a National hymn. But there are other reasons. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not lyrical poetry, and, while the music is stirring when rendered by a brass band, it is quite impossible for a general congregation. The hymn which we sing to "America" is distinctly New England in its color. "I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills," is inappropriate on the fertile prairies of Illinois; and "land of the Pilgrims' pride" is unfitted to any population in the United States outside the original thirteen colonies. As the words are not National, so the music is not even American. It is, I believe, a question whether it is an importation from England or from Germany.

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic" is equally appropriate in all sections of the country; and a year in which a statue to General Lee is placed on the battlefield of Gettysburg and dedicated by the President of the United States is an appropriate year in which to dedicate by spontaneous action this noble hymn to a National use. It is pervaded by a religious spirit, but is wholly free from sectarian or theological phraseology. It is equally fitted to express the spiritual faith of Roman Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Christian, conservative and liberal, and is as beautiful in its poetic form as it is inspiring in its elevated and catholic spirit.

The American Rights League has made it possible to introduce "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" in all our National gatherings. It has prepared it for general distribution with the accompanying music, and it can be obtained in packages of one hundred copies at one dollar per package, and in packages of one thousand copies at $7.50 per package. These copies are printed for the American Rights League by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and can be obtained in quantities by addressing the New York office of the American Rights League, at 2 West 45th Street, New York City. I commend this fact to the attention of clubs, camps, churches, and the managers of patriotic meetings everywhere throughout the country. I should be very glad if the facts here stated might come to the attention of Canadian, Australian, and English readers, and might lead to its use by all English-speaking peoples. LYMAN ABBOTT.

THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

BY JULIA WARD HOWE

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

FULL CHORUS—
Glory! glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! glory! Hallelujah!
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat!
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat:
Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer him! Be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me:
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free
While God is marching on.

IRELAND FOREVER—IRELAND

A reader objects strenuously to the statement of The Outlook (contained in an editorial on the Irish problem in our issue of May 30) that, if the convention suggested by Lloyd George for the solution of the Irish problem should dissolve without reaching a definite conclusion, the Irish people would have demonstrated their inability successfully to govern themselves. Our correspondent says:

> I wonder if you gave much thought to what you wrote or whether you were intent on giving the English Government a sort of pre-whitewashing, having in mind the likelihood of the convention dissolving without coming to any conclusion. Do you think that an Irishman, sitting in that convention and loving Ireland as you do America, could as an honest man and a patriot consider the partition of his country? Do you think he would feel a pride in handing down to his children a lopped-off Ireland, when thousands of good men had given up their lives to keep it whole? And if, being honest and loving his country, he would prefer that Ireland go back to the misery and bitterness of her present position rather than be bribed by the glitter of a spurious peace, must he be stigmatized as being incapable of self-government? . . . Lloyd George's act in calling the convention was anything but that of a statesman. . . . Afraid of Sir Edward Carson and Ulster, on the one hand, and the Irish people, on the other, he did the obvious and the cowardly thing, he "passed the buck." It was clever, but neither statesmanlike nor courageous. . . . Let us not in America fly off on a tangent and murder logic by assuming an incapacity to govern because the Irish may love their country too well perhaps to gain a settlement at the price of its unity.

Once more perfidious Albion! Having failed, after many experiments, to satisfy the Irish, Great Britain asks Erin to suggest some method of putting her own house in order. Erin answers, if she is to be judged by some of her self-styled friends: "You know very well we cannot agree among ourselves, and it is an act of base cruelty on your part to ask us to. No, sir; we would much rather maintain our present status of injured innocence. Oppress us if you will, enslave us if you must, but throw us upon the tender mercies of ourselves at your peril."

The criticism of our correspondent presents in compact and con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

crete form a not inadequate summary of the unhappy and illogical arguments which have been used to arouse sympathy for Ireland; arguments which get scant hearing from such good Irishmen as Sir Horace Plunkett.

Granted that she has been badly treated in the past. So were the American colonies; but they knew how to formulate their complaints and what was needed for redress. Granted that Ireland has unhappy memories. So have the States of our Union; but Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, does not daily lament the attack on Sumner, nor does Senator Williams, of Mississippi, weep publicly over the manacled hands of Jefferson Davis. Granted even that Ireland still suffers injustice. What more can she ask than the right to settle her own internal business?

The Irish have been handled with surprising indulgence by the American press, and when we say Irish we do not refer solely to those who dwell upon the old sod itself.

Irish names have won high honors in America; but the contemplation of those that have contributed so much to our country's welfare should not blind our eyes to the fact that many Irish-Americans must be included among the bitterest and most irreconcilable of our hyphenates. The standard of patriotism set by these Irish hyphenates is not, "How much do you love America?" but, "How much do you hate England?"

When American rights were ruthlessly violated by the sinking of the Lusitania and American citizens gathered in mass-meetings to protest, these spoiled children of international politics filled the galleries to protest vociferously against the martrydom of the Boers—while the Boers themselves were at the same time fighting loyally for the British flag. While Irishmen in the King's coat were fighting in Flanders Irish-Americans, careless of the esteem and respect dearly won for Ireland by the blood of their own kinsmen, were cheering on the quixotic radicals barricaded in the streets of Dublin.

Incapable of forgetting the past and unable to provide for the future, what other proof of present incapacity to govern themselves would be needed if Irishmen now fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered them by David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain and Ireland?

Yet, after all, the situation may not be as bad as it seems. Some of the sons of this Oliver Goldsmith of nations still retain a sense of humor, even in the contemplation of the plight of Ireland. "It has been the dream of my life," said one of these the other day, "to live to see an Irish Parliament in session—at a safe distance. I am thinking the best way to get a constitution for Ireland would be to lock the delegates in a room and let the man that survives write it."

Ireland some day may be saved by her sense of humor, even if her statesmen and politicians fail her.

AMERICA'S AIR FLEET

SOME OF ITS PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

BY LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS

AN old clergyman stopped me this morning and gravely told me that America was going to have one hundred thousand airplanes in Europe before Christmas. "Then we will quickly win the war," he said.

The afternoon newspapers vie with the breakfast journals in hailing the "Yankee punch" soon to be delivered by our air pilots over German territory; fleets of gigantic air-cruisers are described "blinding" the army of our enemy; torpedo-carrying airplanes, cannon-mounted airplanes, long-distance cruising airplanes, every fantastic development of imaginative airplane design, is spread daily before the newspaper public in America. The idea is enticing and pleasing to the American fancy. Public interest is now arousing. Wide-awake perception hopefully seizes upon the airplane fleet as America's "star" idea. Money can be procured from an aroused Congress. Organized business can be intrusted with the maximum output of machines. Eager American youths are clamoring for appointments to the Flying Corps. All essential elements seem to be well in hand.

What can prevent America's winning the war in the air?

Bad management may cause delays. Several false starts may be unavoidable. Political interference may arise. Bureaucratic incapacity may muddle up the issue. A problem simple for an individual becomes complex for a nation.

Let us, then, examine the elements of this plan as an individual problem.

What kind of fighting airplane can sweep enemy aircraft from the skies?

Two superior characteristics only must be provided for our air fleet. They are speed and destructiveness. A study of any battle in the air reveals the formula that the faster maneuvering airplane is the victor. If the enemy is faster you cannot overtake him, but he can overtake you. Even though you carry guns of greater destructiveness, they are useless if you cannot get him within range. Therefore a faster airplane with a less destructive armament is superior to high destructiveness and low speed.

Speed being the first requisite, let us examine the fastest airplanes known to the world and select from them our sample. Let us weigh the advantages of safety, of durability, and of cost. Also estimate the convenience of gun-mounting in each; the comparative dangers in night landings; the comparative smallness of target each exhibits to enemy gun-fire.

The Bristol Bullet is a biplane made in England, and is the fastest machine used by the British Government for war service. It has a speed of approximately one hundred and thirty miles per hour. Its landing speed is close to one hundred miles per hour. So hazardous is this swift landing speed that only an accomplished pilot can bring this machine safely to earth. The revolving propeller in front of the machine seriously handicaps the pilot in the operation of his airplane gun.

The German Fokker held the supremacy of the air during 1915 because of its high speed, its climbing ability, and its adroitness in maneuvering. Equipped with the famous Mercedes engine, it obtained more power and consequently greater flexibility than any of its rivals. Its tractor propeller limited the gun operations precisely as did the similar propeller arrangements in the British and French war planes.

The French Nieuport biplane wrested from the German Fokker the supremacy of the air in 1916. A little later the French Spad, manufactured by the Société Pour Aviation Deperdussin, went one better in the matters of engine power, stream lining to avoid air resistance, and (most important of all as a military characteristic) the hollow propeller shaft of the Hispano-Suize motor. This hollow shaft permits the firing of the gun through the hub of the propeller. This last device is the greatest forward step yet taken in military aviation.

So, searching for the best type of the fighting airplane among the three great nations—England, Germany, and France—we find that their fastest machines are the Bristol, the Fokker, and the Spad. Without going into a technical analysis of design, construction, and engine equipment of each, we will assume that each has the same speed of one hundred and thirty miles per hour, the same dangerous landing speed of one hundred miles per hour, and the same size of target to enemy gunners.

Each uses the tractor propeller, as this gives more speed than the pusher. Each is about the same in dimensions over all, has the same steering devices, the same landing devices, the same method of armoring vital parts.

So we come to the differences. Here is a difficulty. The German airplane uses the Mercedes engine—the most reliable airplane engine ever built. Both France and England imitated the Mercedes engine, but their reproductions lacked the conscientious hand-work that characterizes the German-made model. These imitations would not equal the German model in performance. They even fell short of other engines designed in England and France. Their parts could not be standardized

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and turned out in quantities by machinery to equal the hand-made parts of the German Mercedes.

Attention was then turned to the Hispano-Suize motor, a V-shaped, eight-cylinder motor, producing 200 horse-power and weighing, complete, under 600 pounds—less than three pounds to the horse-power. This was far lighter than the German Mercedes, which weighs over four pounds to the horse-power. Such a reduction in the weight of the load increases the speed.

Then came the adjustment of a gear-driven propeller shaft, so that the airplane gun could be stuck into the hollow shaft and fired through the hollow hub.

Here at one stroke was eliminated the obstacle of shooting between the swiftly revolving propeller blades and the danger of being brought down to earth by a broken blade shattered by the hang-fire of one cartridge. The weight of the synchronizer [1] was saved and its uncertainties abolished. A large percentage of safety is thus allowed the hollow-shaft Hispano-Suize motor, together with an additional percentage of lightness in weight in comparison with its rival, the German Mercedes.

Now, watching actual performances in speed, climbing, and maneuvering over the battlefields of France, we find that the Spad, equipped with the Hispano-Suize motor, is proving victorious over the German defenders of the air. Numerical superiority and personal superiority of the French and American pilots may possibly account in some instances for these air successes of the Spad machine; but it may safely be assumed, if this type of war plane is now winning the battles in the air, that America cannot go far amiss if she begins by turning out Spad airplanes.

Increasing speed and greater destructiveness may be added by experimentation. As a beginning, however, we may wisely start where France has arrived.

American manufacturers have no liking for experimentation. They can accurately estimate how many men to employ in order to produce one hundred airplanes a week. The cost of labor, plant, materials, and machinery is definitely known. If the Government will place its stamp of approval on this engine and on this plane and say, "Can you deliver a hundred of these per week in two months' time?" the manufacturer will reply, "We can."

Experimentation must upset all such business plans. The manufacturer will not engage in producing airplanes guaranteed to make certain performances. The Government must take this responsibility. Airplane designers have not the plants, men, and financial backing to undertake this production, but established business concerns have. The Government is the only buyer for this product. Therefore the Government must first choose its pattern, then order the number desired. The manufacturer will make the deliveries in the accustomed astounding fashion.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that the annihilation of an enemy's air fleet is not at all similar to the destruction of his naval fleet. In the latter case it requires years for him to rebuild and "come back" in force. In the re-establishment of his air fleet months, or even weeks, may suffice.

An overwhelming conquering air force may well be America's specialty in this contest. No other plan could be so fruitful in compelling peace. No other undertaking would produce more united public support. No other campaign would bring such certainties of victory.

Future wars may be limited to air battles. Aloft there are no trenches, no barb-wire entanglements, no submarines. An open road to the heart of the nation can always be found through the air. But one obstacle bars that road—the air forces of the enemy.

THE FOOD SITUATION

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

THERE are a few people in Washington and a few more about the country who are really informed as to the exact situation that confronts the Nation in respect to legislation for food control during the war; but Americans at large are much in need of enlightenment, for on their action may depend the issue as to whether there shall or shall not be action by Congress to make sure of an adequate supply of food, at right prices, for the Allies and ourselves. Once properly informed, the people will be quick to respond with a demand for the adoption of a programme that proposes sensible business management—such a programme, for instance, as was first proposed by the Council of National Defense, but which, for various reasons, has not yet made any progress to speak of. When the people know the real facts, they will insist that there shall be no further interference with that programme by any individual or group of individuals, even if that group happens to be the Congress of the United States. It is from Congress that the dust has been scattered that has clouded the vision of the people and made them uncertain as to just what is contemplated by the term "Food Control." Perhaps Congress has been aided and abetted in what it has done to befog the public mind by agencies that should have been the last to put obstacles in the way of wise legislation; perhaps some of those obstacles have been placed in the way of action by existing departments or bureaus of the Government itself; perhaps some high-up officials have feared that their prerogatives were to be encroached upon by the creation of a new emergency agency. Be that as it may—and we will not go into details, as we might—there is a right way to proceed, and it has been pointed out by men competent to advise. Obstacles or no obstacles, it should be pursued, and will be when the people understand the true situation and make their demands sufficiently unanimous and vigorous to compel Congress to act as the President has asked it to act.

It may be safe to say that no other one announcement since the opening of war between this country and Germany was received with greater popular satisfaction by the people at large, or called forth more favorable comment by the weekly and daily press, than that made by the Council of National Defense, early in April, that Herbert C. Hoover, the masterful administrator of the Belgian Relief, had been asked to come back to this country to assume the direction of the entire question of food control.

Mr. Hoover accepted at once and cabled from London a preliminary statement as to what his course of administration would be; and that cabled statement only added to the satisfaction that had been produced by the mere mention of his name as that of the man to be in charge. He came promptly, and brought with him a number of his voluntary and unpaid workers who had given their time and means ever since the great war began to relieve the distress of the Belgians, and who were ready and anxious to be his co-workers in the great work in this country of conserving and distributing food and other necessaries of life, so that the demands of our allies, as well as of our own people, might be met with as little discomfort as possible.

But what did Mr. Hoover find when he reported at Washington? Were the decks cleared for immediate action with the assurance of departmental and Congressional co-operation? Not at all—far from it. During the days that Mr. Hoover had been on the ocean hither bound the word had gone out to the uttermost corners of the world that the United States was to have a "Food Dictator," and the emphasis was given to the word "Dictator," with statements that an autocracy of the extremest sort would prevail under his direction. Business was shocked and alarmed, and the consumers were alarmed. Evidently the Council of National Defense had been told by some one, from somewhere, that its programme for the fine service of Mr. Hoover was distasteful to some one or to some existing department, for it issued, late in April, a little statement that went the rounds of the press, without much comment, but which aroused a doubt in the minds of those who were carefully watching things, that Mr. Hoover was not to be allowed the full measure of authority that was originally contemplated and that it was necessary he

[1] A device which permits bullets to be discharged through the propeller, between the revolving blades.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

should have in order to make his work completely successful. That statement was as follows:

"It is especially desired to have Mr. Hoover report to the Council on the experience and action of the European Governments in the matter of food production, conservation, and prices, and to make suggestions and recommendations as to the best methods of assisting the Allies to meet their food needs and of preventing the evils arising from speculation and manipulation. It is further desired that Mr. Hoover, co-operating with other agencies, especially the Department of Agriculture, assist State agencies, and, in particular, urban communities, in the study, distribution, and conservation of food supplies."

Adviser and surveyor, honorary councilor and dummy, indeed! A less patriotic man than Mr. Hoover might have packed his belongings and returned to London by the first boat to continue his service abroad, where its value was recognized. Maybe, when he saw what confronted him, when he realized quickly that in return for his voluntary service he would have to run the gauntlet of Congressional abuse and ridicule, Mr. Hoover did let such a thought flash through his brain, but he gave it no lodgement. Certain he was, however, that it was not his job to become a lobbyist to urge before Congress the acceptance of the service that he had been asked to render. That is about the situation that confronted him, and there things might have ended, except for a group of keen business men who had seen at a glance the capability of Mr. Hoover, who were willing to trust their fortunes to him, and who assumed the responsibility for impressing upon Congress the necessity for quick and gracious action. So far the action has been neither quick nor gracious, for sharp and unmerited things have been said, not only of the plan for food control, but of the man who was selected by the President to assume it.

The President had been quick to realize that in Mr. Hoover the Nation would have a master-mind and executive, and he made definite and public announcement that with the passage of the necessary legislation he would at once place Mr. Hoover in full and unrestrained control of the emergency food situation. Then it was that the opposition from inside the departments vanished—to all intents—for the man highest up had spoken, and assurances of co-operation were given. True, they were still rather lukewarm and of the kind that indicated compulsion, but they were issued. It remained for Congress to take the right course. And now Congress is debating at length and at great heat, in both ends of the Capitol, the bill that is, if passed, to make possible a wise food control.

A long story might be told of the food bills that have been introduced in both houses of Congress since April 2. They have been by the score in number; many of them positively freakish, most of them "half-baked," as the saying is; but all of the kind to make a noise back home, and a few Nationally. Most of them will simply accumulate the dust of the years as they repose in the pigeonholes of the committees to which they were referred. But there have been two bills drafted in committee, and each introduced twice in different forms, that are the crux of the legislation. One, known as the Food Survey, or Production, Bill, was passed by both houses, but now lies in conference, possibly never to be taken up for final consideration. In fact, as the public realizes more and more just what it proposes, it is not unlikely that it will urge that it lie indefinitely. Much debate was given that bill, and when it was passed the general public was given to understand that Congress had really acted, and with reasonable promptness, for food control.

Not so. It provided only for a survey of food conditions by the Department of Agriculture, for which it carried an appropriation of fourteen million dollars, though twenty-five had been asked for by the Department. That bill, for survey and investigation, was given the right of way, while the second and more important bill, that proposed action now and immediately for food control, had to wait. The facts are that this is not the time for surveys and investigations of food prospects, that they are pretty well known, or ought to be, and that if they are not there are agencies—just ordinary, sensible business agencies—that could give quite satisfactory estimates of visible and prospective sources of supply without the expenditure of even a small part of fourteen million dollars. And whatever was necessary to expend would gladly be expended by those agencies, with no expectation of future compensation by the Government. If it were put up to Mr. Hoover to ascertain the visible supply, he could do it in ten days, and for only a few thousand dollars—so men say who know him.

It is the second bill—the Food Control Bill—that is now under debate and that must be passed, for it is the bill that gives power to the President to organize, in any way he sees fit, a commission for the administration of the food problem. Of its title the President has said: "A certain disservice has been done the measure by speaking of it as the Food Control Bill. The object of the measure is not to control the food of the country, but to release it from the control of speculators and other persons who will seek to make inordinate profits out of it, and to protect the people against the extortions that would result." President Wilson has announced in advance of legislation that he will delegate these powers of administration to Mr. Hoover, who, in turn, has assured the President that he would accept the responsibility on condition that he serve without compensation and that the entire service should be largely voluntary. Because the bill necessarily carries an appropriation for expenses and a special appropriation to carry out actual operations in the buying and selling of food that may be a part of the administration it had to originate in the House.

After weeks of delay, including some hearings and a redrafting of the bill, it was reported by the House Committee on Agriculture for favorable action on June 13, although the report was not a unanimous one. It was agreed that it should be taken up for continuous consideration on Monday, the 18th. The great desire has been that the bill should be passed by both houses before July 1, so as to get the commission in working order before this year's wheat crop begins to come in. It was apparent that, with a week's debate by the House, with a week at least of consideration by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, followed by debate in the Senate itself, it would not by any possibility be passed by July 1.

To meet the situation, and in an unusual manner, Senator Chamberlain, a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, asked that the Lever House Bill be introduced in the Senate at once, referred to the Committee, and reported back at once without recommendation, so that debate might be taken on it simultaneously with the debate going on in the House—namely, during the week of June 18. It should be said that it was Senator Chamberlain who took this action rather than the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, because Senator Gore is not altogether in sympathy with the bill. In other words, here again the Administration finds itself compelled to resort to a minor committee leader rather than to its chairman to lead to successful passage an Administration measure. The leader, however, is a distinguished one, for the whole country knows the splendid service Senator Chamberlain has rendered as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

What does the bill propose, and why are there Congressional objections? Its provisions are said to be drastic, but the great producers of food—after they have come to Washington and talked face to face with Mr. Hoover—do not fear it. They welcome the bill, if Mr. Hoover may be the administrator. That is an interesting and important aspect. Not a man or group of men that is a great factor in supplying the food is afraid of Mr. Hoover; rather, every one capitulates to him at once, and is ready and willing to trust his case to him, even facing the fact that under the application of the bill the item of profits may almost vanish during the period of the war.

Purely an emergency measure, the Food Control Bill vests almost exclusively emergency powers in the President for the duration of the war only. It is based on the war powers of Congress, and therefore operates through the country irrespective of State lines. In its latest form its title states that it is designed "to provide further for the National security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel." Fortunately, by the word fuel is included oil, for that product needs to be the subject of special consideration.

In the words of the House Committee report, the various sections of the bill make the following proposals:

"Section 3 establishes a Governmental control of necessaries,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and declares all necessaries, and processes, methods, and activities concerning the same, to be affected with a public interest. It authorizes the President to enter into voluntary arrangements to accept services without compensation, to co-operate with any agency or person, and to utilize and co-ordinate the activities of departments and agencies.

"Section 4 declares certain acts and practices in connection with the handling, use, and distribution of necessaries to be unlawful. It lays the legal basis for succeeding sections, which provide specifically for the enforcement of the provisions of this section.

"Section 5 authorizes the President to license and regulate any business of importation, exportation, manufacture, storage, or distribution of necessaries in order to prevent uneconomical manufacture and inequitable distribution, and otherwise to carry out the purposes of the Act. The section expressly exempts farmers, gardeners, and others, with respect to products of farms, gardens, and other lands owned, leased, or cultivated by them; retailers, with respect to the retail business actually conducted by them; and common carriers.

"Section 6 defines hoarding and provides punishment therefor. It expressly exempts any accumulating or withholding by any farmer, gardener, or any other person of the products of any farm, garden, or other land owned, leased, or cultivated by him.

"Section 7 authorizes proceedings by the Government, in any district court of the United States, to seize and condemn hoarded necessaries, and empowers the court to direct their sale in such manner as to provide the most equitable distribution thereof, the net proceeds of the sale to go to the party entitled thereto.

"Section 8 provides for the punishment of any person who willfully destroys any necessaries for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply.

"Section 9 authorizes the President to purchase or provide for the production or manufacture of necessaries, to store and provide storage facilities for them; also to requisition necessaries and storage space therefor, and to fix reasonable prices to be paid for the same by the Government, such prices to be subject to review by the courts. It is expressly provided that no natural person shall be required to furnish to the Government any necessaries held by him and reasonably required for consumption by himself and dependents for a reasonable time.

"Section 10 provides that whenever the President finds it impossible by license or voluntary arrangement to assure an adequate and continuous supply of necessaries he may requisition, take over, and operate any factory, mine, or other plant, or any part thereof, in which necessaries are or may be manufactured, produced, prepared, or mined. Just compensation therefor is provided, subject to review by the courts.

"Section 11 authorizes the President to prescribe regulations governing, or either wholly or partly to prohibit operations, practices, and transactions on, or subject to the rules of, exchanges on which necessaries are dealt in, in order to prevent undue enhancement or fluctuation of prices, injurious speculation, unjust market manipulations, and unfair and misleading market quotations. He may also require records to be kept and reports to be made of all such transactions.

"Section 12 authorizes the President, when he finds that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of production, to fix, from time to time, a reasonable guaranteed price for any necessaries in order to assure the producer a reasonable profit. The Government guarantees the receipt of the price by domestic producers who rely upon the guaranty and comply with the President's regulations. Whenever the President shall find that the importation of necessaries produced outside of the United States seriously interferes, or is likely seriously to interfere, with the practical operation of the guaranteed price plan, or materially enhances, or is likely materially to enhance, the liabilities of the United States under any price guaranty, there is levied a duty upon importations of such necessaries at a rate to be ascertained and proclaimed by the President, which, when added to the value of the article at the time of entry, will be sufficient to bring its price up to the guaranteed price. In no case shall such rate be less than the rate fixed by existing tariffs. In order to make the guaranty effective, the President is authorized to purchase products covered thereby, and to use or dispose of them.

"Section 13 provides that when the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of alcohol or of alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages, or that the reduction of the alcoholic content of any beverage, is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated, and to give notice thereof."

Another section appropriates $2,500,000 for the payment of rent, printing of publications, purchase of materials and equipment, and the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere. Then there is the special appropriation of $150,000,000 for the expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act which may involve the actual conduct of business by the Government. Of course much of the money received from that source would be returned to the Treasury.

Now why is there opposition on the part of Congress? For there the opposition seems to lodge. The producers themselves have expressed their willingness and their desire to see a food control bill passed. The consumers have so expressed themselves, and the consumers include the farmers who have appeared before hearings and stated that they were perfectly willing to trust their case to Mr. Hoover. Samuel Gompers, at the head of the American Federation of Labor, called at the White House to assure the President that labor, not only wanted, but would demand the passage of the Food Control Bill. Certain of the Senators, however, of both parties have expressed themselves as opposed to vesting with the President such great powers. The stand they have taken is the same they took in connection with the bill which was designed to give the President unlimited power over the railways. They contend that already the President is the greatest autocrat in the world, and that to give him such vast power over the food supply would be not only undemocratic, but unfair to the President himself. Some have stated it as their belief that there is no need for such legislation, that existing laws cover the situation, and that if there are not sufficient laws some short measure may be passed that would control directly grain and other food exchanges.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, so far has been the only one to denounce in very strong terms, not only the bill itself, but the man chosen by the President to be its administrator. Other Senators, however, have shown clearly their intention to fight the undertaking; and, while it appears that Congressman Lever is probably quite right in saying that the measure will pass the House by a vote of three to one, there is reason to doubt that it will pass the Senate, and most surely there is reason to believe that, if it does pass, it will take several weeks to accomplish its passage.

In the meantime, pending Congressional action, Mr. Hoover, by direction of the President, has been a very busy man in Washington for weeks past, meeting representatives of various industries and outlining a complete plan of procedure, so that the moment the bill is signed by the President he and a large force of co-workers can set in motion immediately all of the machinery that will carry out to the best satisfaction of the people at large the terms of the bill, and that will insure, in fact, a wise, sane, businesslike, and economic control of food during the war. His committee selections are already made, composed of leading men in the many industries to be affected, and these committees will be announced when the bill is passed. In addition to these, Mr. Hoover is recruiting by popular appeal the co-operation of millions of consumers, and very wisely has turned to the women of the Nation, as those who in their capacity of homekeepers may set the brake on unnecessary waste of food.

And so, while there are now under working orders the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps as actually conducting the war, when the Food Control Bill is passed there will be another army, with Herbert C. Hoover as its general in command, composed of millions who cannot carry arms, but who will be serving under the colors in an equally helpful manner.

RICHARD B. WATROUS.

Washington, D. C., June 19, 1917.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A TROUT STREAM AND THE CRACKING UNIVERSE

BY JOSEPH H. ODELL

I

I NEEDED sanctuary. For thirty months the universe had been trembling, shuddering, cracking, splintering; so had my theology. During the first few months of the war I exhorted editorially in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger." The problem then was to account for the aberration of a violated treaty and a spasm of barbarity. By a rather dexterous use of historical parallels, flavored with evangelical pietism (chiefly with the Pennsylvania Quakers in mind), I managed to work out some soothing and redemptive formulæ. But the aberration turned out to be an atavism so vast, sustained, and horrible that those smug and moralistic editorials seem now like dabs of court-plaster on a pestilence. Yet when the staff discussed them in the editorial council during the fall and winter of 1914–15 they appeared to be sufficient and convincing. In the early days of the war I tried to vindicate theology; now I am anxious to save faith and sanity. If John Milton had lived through this war, he would have written an epic compared with which his "Paradise Lost" would look like a tender lyric; his disability was in having to draw his Satan from a lay figure.

For months the universal tragedy had been deepening, and I reached the uttermost depths when the Russian Revolution appeared to be sterile of benefits to the Entente Allies. I needed sanctuary. Whitherward? I knew history from Genesis to Ferrero. I knew philosophy from Job to Bergson. I knew theology from Isaiah to Lyman Abbott. Whitherward? The Adirondacks stretched to the north, dotted with a thousand lakes and fretted by a thousand streams. Thitherward. Trees were greening, tulips were putting patches of promise under the eaves of city houses, sparrows were lugging the litter of the gutter upward toward every architectural crevice. Every sign and instinct pointed northward. I obeyed, and those streams of the north, like that of Ezekiel, seem to have come from the very threshold of the temple.

If any man has suffered from the contempt of ignorance concerning the healing and illuminating virtues of the trout stream, God have mercy upon his body, mind, and soul. Overhead are the half-open leaves, fresh with a vivid and courageous green. Before him the brook runs on with an infinitude of surprises —deep, quiet pools, surging rapids, plunging falls, long, straight stretches of mirror-smooth surface, sharp turns cutting under banks and exposing tree roots, swift, strong narrows where miles of rushing water as narrowed power act like omnipotence. Apart from the informal fugue of the brook there is a noble silence as the angler wades with uncertain step, dropping his flies over every likely spot. His muscles grow tired with resistance to the current, and he goes ashore, sits for a while on a fallen tree, lights his pipe, and gives himself over to the silence and finds peace. The mood is one of harmony; he forms a partnership with the solitude. Slowly he grows aware of a living environment; a blackbird calls softly to his mate in the sumach bushes, a snake glides out of the bank into the stream, a chipmunk peeps over a rock and chatters in perky tones, flies and beetles begin to hum and drone, then, when he knocks his pipe sharply against a tree, preparatory to resuming his fishing, a partridge gets up from the laurel with a startling whir, and as he moves into the stream all is silence again save for the song of the flowing water. Where else can man enjoy so much—peace, health, life, truth, God—to his utmost capacity? Where else is surer sanctuary in times like these for the one who must think and write and preach and guide his fellow-mortals through chaos and hell?

II

In the clearing Louis met me with the lunch-basket. Coffee, from a tin cup; bacon, trout, flapjacks with maple sugar, but no knife or fork. And everything pervaded with the pungent odor of citronella. Suddenly Louis said: "What do you reckon this war is all about?" "Civilization," I replied without hesitation; "to save civilization." We smoked our pipes in silence in the lea of a smudge. A quarter of an hour later Louis asked, abruptly, "What would you say civilization is?" A man who has lived in the woods all his life, who has patrolled tens of thousands of acres of timber throughout many a wild winter, who has walked alone from North Creek to Montreal, does not expect a hasty answer. I may take hours to ruminate, and reply in the twilight on the way home; or to-morrow; I need not respond at all, and he will think none the less of me, perhaps the more.

"What is civilization?" All the afternoon things kept coming into my mind. But it was always "things"—a procession of "things," an obsession of "things." What is civilization? Clubs, hotels, electric lights, telephones, automobiles, horse shows, starched shirts, manicure sets, highballs, cotillions, ice-cream, damask table-covers, high-heeled shoes, phonographs, theaters, coats of arms, sex novels, investments, sky-scrapers, tooth-powder, greenbacks, Boston bull-terriers, engraved invitations, coffee—perhaps a hundred other specific "things." These insisted upon association with the word civilization. They cluttered every channel of my brain, I fell over them and hurt my spiritual instincts; I became angry, and bade the irrelevant impedimenta depart.

An unexpected rise from a bad cast into some still water gave me the respite needed. I had hooked my fish below a series of little falls, and it was necessary to wade forward and down a slippery channel in order to land him. The task seemed like a fine piece of work, and its reward was a pause and a pipe amid some uncurling fronds of ferns. "Things!" They must not come back; civilization had no essential relationship to things; I knew it all the time, but I was captive to the prevailing fallacy. But to brush away the impertinent obtruders did not give me the positive clue. An ant was toiling terribly to move an object over an obstruction. Three other ants came along and immediately lent assistance. They paused in the work and appeared to caress one another. This seemed to give them strength, for directly afterward the difficulty was overcome and the three auxiliaries proceeded on their way, leaving the original worker to a comparatively easy task. Just then a wisp of remembrance floated over many intervening years and led me quickly onto the right road. Only the merest reminiscence came to me, but I knew that when I could verify the reference I should be able to answer Louis's question.

The quotation I sent to Louis after my return home is from a speech delivered by Lord Chief Justice Russell before the American Bar Association at Saratoga in 1896: "What, indeed, is true civilization? By its fruits you shall know it. It is not dominion, wealth, material luxury; nay, not even a great literature and education widespread, good though these may be. Civilization is not a veneer; it must penetrate to the very heart and core the societies of men. Its true signs are thought for the poor and suffering, chivalrous regard and respect for woman, the frank recognition of human brotherhood irrespective of race or color or nation or religion, the narrowing of the domain of mere force as a governing factor in the world, abhorrence of what is mean and cruel and vile, ceaseless devotion to the claims of justice."

Yes, Louis, this war is to save civilization; but civilization is not an aggregation of things, it is a consecration of soul.

III

The Inn, which I made headquarters, opens earlier than is usual with summer hotels, and the guests in May are very different from the lace and lawn and lingerie visitors of July and August. Men in wading-boots and canvas jackets, with leaders and flies wound around battered slouch hats, sit on the veranda with an air of merited tranquillity. They speak of success and failure in tones such as are used by those who know that the great moments of life are rare and are to be found only when sought, and that another season may not be counted upon. The first note of true democracy is not to disguise happiness. One morning I lounged on the bottom step of the porch by the side of a distinguished-looking man of about sixty years and watched him transferring worms from an old tomato-can to a little green bait box. Suddenly he looked up and showed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a face upon which joy was coursing along the channel of every wrinkle. "This is living!" he exclaimed. Then, after washing his hands in the dewy grass and drying them on his trousers, he picked up his rod and creel and marched along the road with the stride of a god, as though the earth were ribbed and floored for no other purpose than that mighty excursion.

I followed my distinguished-looking friend of the tomato can; I fronted life in a new mood; two days on the streams had taken much fretfulness, chagrin, and anxiety out of my heart. Although the wind blew freely, the sun tempered its harshness. On a hill-top I paused, after the keen pleasure of having breasted a particularly rough gust. The outline of distant mountains, the middle distance of freshly hued forest, the nearer ellipse of cultivated farm land, and at the foot of the hill a brimming stream formed a descending cadence of peace which wiped out the tumult of the world. On the bank of the stream I found an old man, a farmer, wielding his rod with such skill and deliberation that it invited conversation. He did not resent my companionship. For more than fifty years he had whipped that stream without missing a likely day any season. A genuine fisherman never grew old and never felt tired, he averred. No two trout are quite alike in the way they take the fly or fight or give up. The sport could never be monotonous—"not if yer catched 'em quicker'n thought till the crack o' doom," he said. "You must know the brook perfectly," I ventured, "every eddy and riffle and pool and hole." He looked surprised. "Why, no," he said; "the creek's never the same two years together—nor for two days, for that matter—no more'n the fish. Nothin's the same twice together"—and this he said with such a tone of finality that I could not doubt he was giving me the essence of an empirical philosophy.

Turning back to the road, I sat upon the bridge to rest. Not far away, across a stretch of pasture and just on the edge of the woods, I saw a patch of color which caused a succession of sharp agitations to pass through me, each a distinct vibration, like little waves breaking over a reef into a quiet lagoon. For a moment it seemed as if I were looking with unveiled eyes upon another "burning bush," or upon the Holy Grail, or at a mystic oriflamme. It was as if nature's heart had flamed out in an unpremeditated passion, or as though the sun had dropped one burning ray too many upon the earth. My first impulse was to rush to the spot and see what tree had dared so early to change her robes. The foliage of certain deciduous trees has always seemed to me the symbol of courage; it goes to death in a blaze of glory, marching to the grave with a festive air, wearing its most brilliant apparel last, as if defying winter to overcome its immortality. But why should this tree do it all alone, hurrying to the inevitable, unless in sheer bravado. Then, by one of those sub-conscious syllogistic processes, I thought of Socrates and Jesus and Algernon Sidney and Jeanne d'Arc and Rupert Brooke. I thought, too, of hundreds of Oxford and Cambridge men who lie in unmarked graves throughout Flanders. Should I go across the meadow and find the variety of this lonely proto-martyr? No, it were better to let it be an allegory. But instinct proved stronger than reflection. My "burning bush," my Holy Grail, my mystic oriflamme, was a red maple just unfolding its crinkly leaves in the full sunlight and looking crimson in the streaming radiance. Strange to say, even the exact knowledge did not break the sequence of the subliminal logic—I still thought of Socrates, Jesus, Sidney, Jeanne d'Arc, Rupert Brooke, and the gallant men of Oxford and Cambridge; and I still thought of those things which only the blood of the brave can win. Indeed, it was a morning of achieved tranquillity; the poignant waves might break over the reef, but the reef made the peaceful lagoon.

IV

Since the outbreak of the war nothing has troubled me more than the total eclipse of Christianity in Germany. For many years I have had an unuttered feeling that, in spite of Luther's magnificent leadership in the cause of religious liberty, he is really the most monumental failure of history, because he deserted the people in favor of the princes when he turned his back upon the cause of democracy in the Peasants' War. For the past forty years the preachers and theologians of Germany must have abdicated their sacred office, else Prussian militarism could not have become so regnant that it might command even the servants of the Nazarene to defend its brutalities. In no other way can I understand the acceptance by the German people of the verse quoted by René Johannet in "Pan-Germanism versus Christianity:"

> "The foes of Germany, full of irony, inquire:
> 'You Germans call upon God, and pray to him
> To aid you in the battle.
> So you have a God of your own,
> Whom we know not,
> A God on your side?'
> 'Yes,' cries all Germany, 'and if you know him not
> We shall tell you his name.
> The God who speaks through our guns,
> The God who shatters your fortresses,
> Who roars in the sea by your cliffs,
> Who hovers in the air with our aeroplanes,
> The God of our swords, who fills you with affright,
> He is the same Almighty Spirit
> Who through the centuries
> Has hovered over Germany,
> Who weaves and mixes all our lives,
> And on whom we depend.
>
> 'Odin, the ancient vagabond of the clouds,
> The Odin of our fathers, it is he and no other.'"

The lines haunted me even when the brook was singing its blithest music and the sunlight was filtering down through the leaves like a golden shower. I could not understand apostasy on such a scale.

One evening half a dozen sportsmen were sitting before the fire and the conversation was chiefly discursive reminiscences of the day's fishing, when an artist from New York suddenly gave it a serious focus by a meditative remark. "It seemed to me to-day," he said, "that the trout were about as reasonable as men are in religion—some took the first fly that was offered; some refused every likely lure that was offered and then struck at a silly, unattractive thing; and a good many would not look at any fly at all."

A professor of mathematics immediately challenged the analogy. Then, for the sake of argument, he accepted it tentatively and discoursed upon it with the fervor of an apostle.

"It is contended," he said, "that some men take the first religion offered, just as some fish take the first fly. But they are under no compulsion to do so. The fish could wait for a second fly, the man could wait for another religion. Each is free to reject, or each accepts because he sees what he wants and wants what he sees. Then some fish and some men decline what you believe they want, and take what they think they need. At least the act of choice proves that both fish and men are able to compare and decide, that both possess volitional power. In the third event, some fish will not take any fly and some men will not accept any religion—that is, so far as you know. I have no doubt that the trout which did not rise to the fly were feeding on the bottom, and they certainly had more satisfactory food than any bunch of artful feathers you might drop on the surface. So I think that many people who apparently starve for lack of religion—such religion as is offered from the outside—are really living upon a faith of their own, the source and nature of which we can never know."

At this juncture some one asked, "What is religion? Can any man tell me?" Every one thought he could, and we all started to speak together. Then each speaker stopped abruptly and began to study the ceiling. At length my neighbor said: "Well, I thought I knew until I tried to put it into words, and then it seemed as if the definition didn't define." Each one in the circle confessed to a similar dilemma.

The artist smiled and said, triumphantly: "No one is justified in believing or advocating what he cannot define."

"Rubbish!" retorted the professor of mathematics. "If you believe and accept nothing but what you can define, you might as well be blind and deaf and dumb—yes, and dead. For instance, you cannot accept yourself because you cannot define yourself. Long before you have finished your definition you will have changed from what you were when you began it. And it kills all possibility of expression, particularly for an artist, because he cannot paint beauty until he has defined it."

"Beauty is defined when it is expressed," snapped the artist.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"So is religion," the professor said, with a contented drawl.

About this time some one noticed Louis, my guide, bronzed, shaggy, taciturn, and an appeal was made for his opinion. Visibly affected, he spoke reluctantly and deferentially. "Seems to me," he answered, very slowly, "religion is thinking about the right thing till you want to do it. Then, if you do it long enough you do it without thinking—natural-like."

I do not know whether it satisfied any one else; but it seemed to me to be a complete explanation of the verses which express the religion of Germany:

"Odin, the ancient vagabond of the clouds,
The Odin of our fathers, it is he and no other."

And it explains Louvain, Edith Cavell, the Lusitania, the murdered babes of Scarborough, the butchering of invalids on hospital ships, and the tubercular skeletons who have returned to Belgium, England, and France from the German prison camps. The Germans have been thinking Odin and not Christ for the past forty years. Who is to blame but the German pastors and theologians who took their theology from Potsdam? When I awoke the next morning, while I shaved and dressed, as I waded the stream through field and forest, something kept saying, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he."

V

My last morning upon the stream was marked by an unusual kind of peace. For an hour drizzling rain fell quietly, making the trees droop and causing the water to look sullen. Later the sun diffused a mild radiance through the clouds, just enough to give a silvery sheen to the surface of the rapids. The woods were silent and solemn, like refined people who have cultivated the art of restraining even their poignant griefs. My mood seemed to fit the surroundings, as if the finger of reticence had sealed the source of my emotions. Not to feel, not to think, not to search the past, not to interrogate the future; just to move along insensibly, as if every nerve center were numb and every brain cell hermetically sealed—that was a form of happiness I had not known for many months. I was oblivious of Russia with its pathetically incoherent Revolution, of the ghastly glorious western battle-front, of Mesopotamia where a mythical Eden had given place to a real hell, of the failure of noble traditions and elemental gratitude to arouse effectiveness in Greece; I was oblivious even of the berserk Titan, blind with rage, drunk with despair, drugged with spiritual vanity.

For many years in succession I had taken trout from the pool above the dam. There were always heavy shadows across it, for the near-by trees were tall and full-foliaged. But one of them had fallen during the winter, and its branches sprawled through the water so widely that a cast was impossible. To be foiled of one's quarry in the very place to which one had looked for the best sport should have been irritating. What matter? Other things in the world were spoiled—many things, perhaps most things; henceforth, for the residue of life, all men must spend their strength and time and thought in readjustment, reconstruction; what mankind needed now was the calmness of conscious spiritual strength, of power equal to gathering up the physical, mental, and spiritual fragments of the old world for use as rubble in the foundations of the world that is to be. So I walked back to the Inn, musing, meditating, ruminating, but without conscious or consecutive thought. Whatever stretched before me—radical changes in the handling of truth, new evaluations of the assets of civilization and of society, shifted emphasis in writing and in preaching—it all seemed natural; not an abnormal exaction to be rendered under the stinging thong of a pitiless taskmaker, but the common work of every day, as though I had been born and apprenticed to it and had never known an alternative.

Mail awaited me at the Inn. One letter was from an English friend now serving in France. He is a man of simple and severe literary tastes, who writes dainty essays in a vein of gentle irony; his home is on the edge of the New Forest, not far from Winchester—a gem among the lesser country houses of England; his spirit normally is as remote from strife as that of a Burmese Buddhist monk; he is old enough to enjoy leisure, reminiscence, and claret; yet this is how he writes:

"We have been in the trenches on and off all through the winter, always cold and seldom dry. I am now in my rest billet—a typical farm-house in a typical village. It is comfortable by comparison; indeed, if one can get within six feet of the ridiculous fireplace, the house may be called habitable. We have all read with undisguised delight that you are to join us in the struggle. Out here we do not talk much about the causes or the effects of the war—of civilization, justice, righteousness, democracy. We fight and recuperate and fight again; that is all.

"Yet no, not quite all; we dream. I dream about my wife and children; the cheerful home, with the pastures and the hedges and the coppice by the lodge gate; the old rector who preached so often upon the love of God and always quoted Faber's hymn:

"'For the love of God is broader
Than the measures of man's mind,
And the heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind.'

"I suppose it helps in the day's work—the dreams, I mean; because we all seem to feel that unless we check the Boche—chain him, cripple him, kill him—there will be no home to dream about, and the love of God will mock the world as a double-distilled lie. But no one ever speaks of these things. Yesterday I went over to the hospital to see one of my men who was near his end. Poor fellow, he tried hard to salute, and then asked me if the results of the football finals had come, yet all the while his twitching fingers were crushing a photograph.

"Although every last man of us would mortgage his soul to be at home and out of the horrible welter, I doubt whether a dozen of the entire expeditionary force would go of their own accord if the chance offered. One thing holds us all: there is work to do, and we must stay until it is done—nasty work, work we loathe, work that ought to be left for devils to do; but it is our work just now, and there is nothing else on earth to distract our attention or divide our energy."

When I arrived home and thought over those five days in the woods and on the streams, it seemed as if I had passed through a baptism in which a thousand doubts and fears and superstitions and sins of convention had been washed away. I had found what I sorely needed—serenity of spirit and clarity of vision.

MADAME, C'EST LA GUERRE!

BY MAUDE RADFORD WARREN

HAPPILY, the expression "*C'est la guerre*" [It's war] does not invariably stand for horrors. In Paris it has its amusing side. Paris, the beautiful, is no longer gay. Some day it will come back into its heritage, for it ought to be the setting solely for joy; to all the world the very words Bois de Boulogne, Champs-Élysées, Tuileries, Rue de Rivoli, mean leisure, elegance and charm, sunshine and color. But to-day in all these places the chief notes of color are the horizon blue of the uniforms of the soldiers and the black of the long crape veils and dresses of women. Through the wide Paris streets and gardens pass too many soldiers with an arm or a leg gone (perhaps both); with eyes gone. They are brave. I saw two soldiers, one with a cork leg and one with a wooden leg, hobbling a race, and roaring with laughter when cork-leg won. But laughter is rare and smiles mean only courage and serenity, not joy.

So when the Parisian can say, lightly, "*C'est la guerre*," he likes to do it, especially to a stranger. Every time it was said to me it had some connection, superficial or vital, with the food question and the high cost of living, though in the beginning I did not perceive this. The first time it was said to me was the day after I reached Paris. I drifted into a little tea-shop with the idea one has that where there is the sign "English spoken" the tea will be unusually good. As per usual, the person who spoke English was out, and the tea was good. But there was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

no napkin and the wonderful French cakes were sticky. I requested a napkin. The waiter looked amused, shrugged his shoulders, thrust out his hands palms upward, and said:

"*Ah, madame, c'est impossible; c'est la guerre!*"

He spoke and looked over his smile with just the faintest touch of reproach, just enough to induce in me the remorseful thought that I wanted luxuries when there were soldiers in the trenches who did not have common comforts. I saw other people surreptitiously wiping their fingers on the table-cloth, looking dreamily the while across the room or else leaning forward and chatting animatedly as if to disguise what they were doing, and so—

That same evening I went to dine in a restaurant in the Rue Léopold Robert, famous the Latin Quarter over for the frescoes and pictures on the walls done by New York and Chicago artists, for a signed portrait of Victor Hugo, and for other unexpected pleasures. I sat down at a table from which four people had risen, and, my mind being on linen, noticed the good yeoman service the table-cloth had done. From all signs it had been used for luncheon as well as dinner. I dined, being joined by three strangers, who ate frugally and departed. At the cheese stage I felt eyes, and, looking up, saw four people waiting for my table. They were gazing hungrily right through me, just wanting my place, hypnotized by their own desire. Under that stare nothing but the laws of gravity could have kept me in my seat. I fled and let them sit down, standing by the kitchenette till my bill was made out. There was one illegible item for which I could not account—ten cents for what?

"What is this that I have eaten, Henriette?" I asked.

"Ah, madame, '*couvrir*'—chiefly for the table-cloth. The laundry assassinates me with the charges. *C'est la guerre!*"

I counted, say, eight people at the cloth for luncheon, and the twelve I had seen with my own eyes at dinner—two dollars. That diligent cloth paid for itself every day.

When I entered my hotel that night, I discovered that the ceiling light was none too bright and that there was no reading-lamp. I rang for the *garçon* and ordered one. He said that he would speak *toute suite* to the housekeeper, who was now dining. I allowed her plenty of time to dine, and then went in search of her. She was all plump obligingness.

"But yes, madame; I will find a lamp for madame."

Madame thought it prudent to accompany her on the search, and was led to a closet, on the top shelf of which sat two lamps. The housekeeper greeted them with an exclamation of approval. I did not, for I saw that the connection of each was broken. She acted as if she had discovered this only when she took them down.

"Ah, unhappily they are broken! I am so sorry that madame cannot have a lamp."

"Get them mended," suggested madame.

"Ah, but impossible! *C'est la—*"

"Yes, I know, it's the war; but are there no electricians left in Paris?"

I gathered that they were all at the front except a few, who somehow could not repair lamps because it was the war.

The next morning was evidently the time for weekly presentations of bills at the hotel. There was the sum per diem which the proprietor had mentioned to me, and at the bottom a neat little addition of ten per cent. I sought this man, an agreeable person whose charm took the edge from all financial transactions.

"What is this ten per cent item for?" I asked.

"*Ah, madame, c'est la guerre.*"

He indicated, delicately, a notice on the wall, none too conspicuously placed. It announced that on a certain date the hotel proprietors had met at the Palais d'Orsay, and, in view of the increased cost of living and to save themselves from disaster, had decided to increase their charges by ten per cent. The notice added that at the meeting nearly all the hotel proprietors agreed to the proposition that guests should be informed of the change by signs placed in the establishment—a pleasant muffled way of doing things.

"*C'est la guerre*" was by this time associated in my mind with the high cost of living. I went to call upon a friend who kept house. On my way I passed a coal-yard. A long line of people stood beside it, carrying baskets and sacks. There were stout housewives in blue aprons, some with little girls beside them; there were bareheaded bent old women; there were old men on canes; there were little boys in long black aprons. All of them had the look of having been waiting a long time, but they were very patient. They had the air one sees in the soldiers—brave, weary, tenacious; it is the spirit of all France. When I spoke to some of them, they said they had been standing for hours, that none of them could have more than twenty pounds of coal, and that coal was fifty dollars a ton.

"Coal! I should think so!" commented my housekeeping friend. "And the laundresses say that because of the increased cost of it, and of soap, soda, and other materials, laundry work is going to cost sixty per cent more. Think of my problems with having to use sugar tickets, with butter tickets threatened, with butter seventy-five cents a pound, bread a third more than it was, eggs from eighty cents to a dollar the dozen! Certain kinds of paper have gone up four hundred per cent; alcohol, seven hundred per cent. It's appalling!"

She talked vigorously; people do, and the Government does.

"Oh, la, la!" said my mending woman, old Jeanne. "How they talk, these people, and France, wasting, wasting. Do not I know? Did they not waste my only son, Pierre, wounded in the leg at the battle of the Marne? A little, little wound that I could have cured! But they sent him, not to a hospital in Paris, seventeen miles from the place where he was shot, but to the very borders of Spain. In all those days of travel the wound was not cared for, and at times he had to walk."

Old Jeanne's wrinkled face was grim.

"It is to laugh," she said, her voice hard; "they say we must close the shops at six to save light and heat; but they close them from twelve to two for luncheon; no saving there, because they choose to eat long, long meals! Madame has eaten the luncheon and dinners of these civilians who are telling the soldiers to fight to the end. Two and three meat courses, always. Waste there, eh, madame? But my neighbor, Élise, threw herself and her three children out of the window last Friday because there was not enough to eat and she could not get work. Madame read of it in the papers. And the Apaches, who were good enough soldiers—they have come back discharged from the army without pensions, because they were only consumptive, or had heart trouble, or were not very badly wounded. They too are hungry, madame. The soldiers waste their blood, and the rich waste meat and cake, and the poor have not enough food, and the Government talks of what it will do to save! Ah, la, la! my Pierre dead, and France dying, and the Government talking!"

The Republic is looking vigorously enough after its financial housekeeping. Last year it got all the money it needed for its expenses; for next year the Commission du Budget under the new Government proposes a change in regard to the income tax. This has stood at two per cent, with an exception limit of a thousand dollars. Now the Commission proposes a graduated tax of from one to ten per cent to be levied on all incomes above six hundred dollars a year. Two per cent will be levied on incomes from sixteen hundred to twenty-four hundred dollars; ten per cent on all above thirty thousand dollars. The taxpayer's declaration of his income, which last year was optional, will become compulsory; and should the declaration be delayed for two months, the tax may be increased by ten per cent.

Beginning with January, 1917, a war tax is imposed which will last till the end of December of the year when hostilities cease. This includes a fixed levy of about two dollars and a half a year and a levy varying with the amount of the income tax payable under the new increased scale. This levy is twenty-five per cent of the tax on incomes between six hundred and sixteen hundred dollars, thirty per cent of the tax on incomes between sixteen hundred and twenty-four hundred dollars, the levy gradually increasing up to a maximum of one hundred per cent of the income tax on all incomes over thirty thousand dollars. Every man who has reached the age of mobilization must pay, except taxpayers who have remained mobilized for at least three months of the year in which the tax is imposed, those exempted for wounds or ailments contracted on active service, and those who are obviously needy. A taxpayer having one or more sons in active service, or exempt because of wounds or ailments, or who has lost a son in active service, may have the war tax reduced.

The taxes on clubs, billiard tables, game preserves, horses,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

carriages, and mines are increased. The tax on coupons is raised. There are increased taxes on wine, beer, cider, and patent medicines; on coffee, cocoa, tea, vanilla, and various kinds of spices. The Chamber has already voted further sugar, tobacco, and postal taxes. The sugar tax will be an import duty of almost four cents a pound. The tax on tobacco is to be increased almost a quarter. The postal taxes include an extra one-cent stamp for ordinary letters, and for telegrams a tax of from three cents to ten cents. There will also be taxes on money orders and telephone messages.

Finally, a special tax has been passed on theaters, cinema houses, and music-halls, through which the Government expects to realize about seven hundred thousand dollars a year from picture palaces alone. Paris theater-goers are already accustomed to the ten per cent poor tax added to the price of their seats and to the five per cent levy (with commutations) for war-relief organizations; the new tax will collect from two to twenty cents a ticket, the proprietors of cinemas being taxed on their monthly receipts rather than on single tickets.

No doubt strong measures will have to be taken in regard to the petrol supply, the issuing of motor-car licenses, and the consumption of oil and rubber. Equally no doubt there must be more than mere talking about the necessity of economizing in food, clothes, and jewels. Two opposed schools are talking loudly. One school says:

"Don't exaggerate the necessity of economy. Keep up the look of prosperity and cheerfulness, for all this will sustain our spirits and help us to beat the Germans. If we buy no new clothes and no jewelry, cut down our courses at dinner, and give up our motor cars, all this will be a confession that we have to economize. Don't make Paris impossible to visitors. Luxury is not only necessary to a capital which attracts strangers; it also keeps open innumerable shops and workrooms. Do not annoy the newly rich French people and the strangers who come to spend money here; on the contrary, offer them increasingly pretty and new things to buy. Getting money to circulate is not going to hurt the war; rather it is going to prepare for the days after the war. The enemy has always monopolized certain markets for precious things; now we are in part recapturing them; do not give them a chance to recapture. You may argue that it is necessary to put all objects and food of prime necessity on a basis of rationing. Perhaps so; but then you will find it necessary to re-establish all the more quickly the old-time abundance. Avoid paring off luxuries; it is not the rich who would buy that you will hurt, but the workpeople whose wages you will suppress. You may reply that they can make shells; are you sure that you can furnish work to all France? And when all France is mobilized, it may be asked, who will pay taxes?"

And so on. This kind of argument, which implies utterly false political economy, reminds one of the days of Louis XIV and Louis XV, when the "After me the deluge" slogan was in force; of the days of the Mississippi Bubble and of Louis XVI, who lost his head physically because he had never done any thinking about political economy with it. The French people who argue like this are either utterly selfish or they have not realized that France is bleeding white in this war. They may have lost members of their family at the front and money, but the raw facts of war cannot have been brought home to them. They can never have seen the French soldiers, worn, brave, their wounds perhaps not entirely healed, going back to the trenches to fight, uncomplainingly, for France.

But to this group is opposed a much larger school which says:

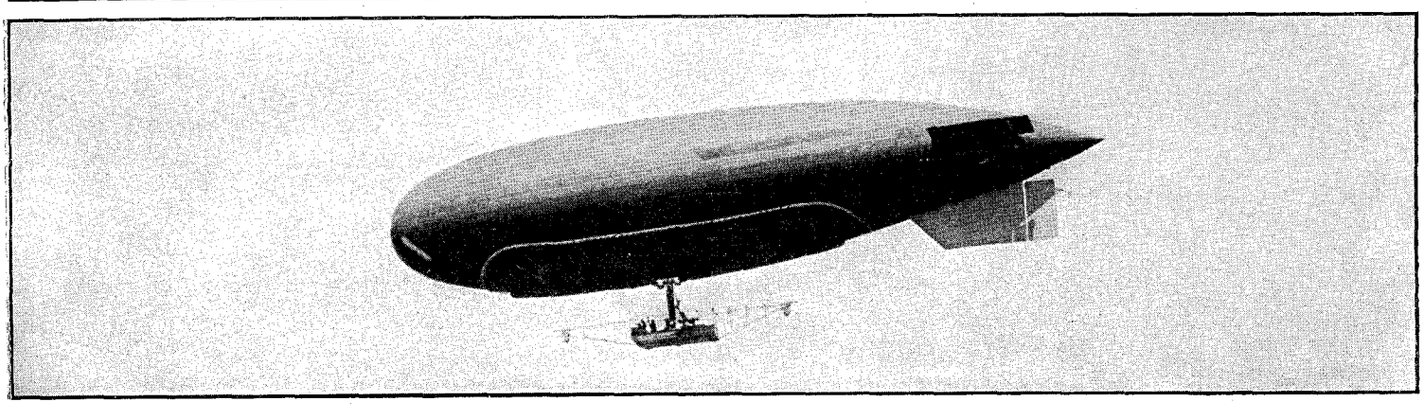
"Tell the people of France the truth, and let them economize. You will not frighten them, because they are the people of France. This should be the hour of sacrifice. Cut off pleasures and luxury. Let each person do away with all that is superfluous. Only eat when you are hungry and drink when you are thirsty. Eliminate five-o'clock tea; you will have a better appetite in the evening, and your stomach as well as your purse will be better for the self-denial. Eat less extravagant food for two reasons: so that as little imported food as possible may be consumed and the ships be used for more vital purposes; and, second, because when French soldiers are making such supreme sacrifices in the trenches it is only decent for you to make small sacrifices at home. Dress yourself simply, wearing only what necessity demands. It is indecent to flaunt the newest fashions in this hour of national struggle. Save, not because you need to now, but because you may need to in the future. Do by way of precaution what later you may have to do by way of necessity."

There are many people in Paris who do flaunt the latest fashions: scarlet ladies who lay in wait more assiduously than ever for the men who will pay most; decent women who must have their mourning of the latest cut; officers who buy expensive strings of pearls, and go back to die in the trenches; gourmands who would eat long meals if Paris were burning as well as bleeding. But there are many more who understand the plight of France and are economizing. Some of them go too far and are buying up food and hoarding it. But more are living carefully by the day. Those who do not yet realize the necessity of sharp saving have had it brought home to them of late with cafés closing earlier to save heat and light, with the admonitions about meatless days, reduction in cake and pastry and luxuries generally. Yet only too often the laws of economy have got no further than "contemplated measures." One asks, Why has not France, which has taken the most shining part in this war, enforced economy legally? The answer is threefold: In the first place, the Government has not fully trusted the people. Doubtless no government fully trusts its people; perhaps it feels contemptuous of their intelligence and morale. That the French people have deserved trust has been proved by the magnificent way they have risen to all emergencies. No self-sacrifice, when the necessity for it was made clear, has been too great.

In the second place, the French Government has been concerned with other matters than economy. The early winter crisis, which hinged almost entirely on military matters (meaning the retention or non-retention of General Joffre), was apparently settled by the appointment of M. Briand's new Cabinet. But how superficial the settlement was has been shown by the overthrow of M. Briand. Instead of having, like the United States, two parties of real importance, France has eleven parties; consequently there is no such thing as any one party having real power. Any strong leader must get up a *bloc*—that is, must make a combination of two or more parties. The leader is successful only so long as he holds his *bloc* together. M. Briand's *bloc* melted away. Those who disapproved of him said that, like President Poincaré, he had arrogated to himself too much power; that he made a fatal blunder in wishing to lead the house and also to lead the war. They believe that the English show better wisdom in selecting a powerful man for each of these functions. They think, too, that such a division of labor in France is necessary in order to take care of France in her negotiations with her ally England. They want a workable war committee. M. Briand, however, might have been secure if it had not been for the Rumanian tragedy. The people of Rumania have almost a fanatical love and admiration for France. They have scarcely trusted Russia, and they do not know England, but France they have both trusted and loved. Briand's writing and speeches of last August show how eager he was to have Rumania come in. The French people do not doubt that every rod of her territory will some day come back to Rumania, but they are hurt and ashamed that she should have suffered so much now, and are perhaps not unwilling to make a scapegoat of M. Briand. The present Premier, M. Ribot, has had, as Minister of Finance, excellent training for his new office, and so far has met with little opposition. Probably under him the important bill will go through, prepared under M. Briand, in order to deal with the agricultural and industrial output and the supply and distribution of provisions. It is a bill by which the simple issue of a decree, similar to a British Order in Council, will enable the authorities to take any prompt steps which they may think necessary for national defense without a further appeal to Parliament, with its accompanying discussions and delays. M. Briand said, obviously enough, that if the Government should be obliged to insist on certain reductions of consumption the ordinary machinery of a Parliament bill would be too slow and would enable speculators to profit by the delay. It seems a pity that any time should be wasted in internal political struggles, yet what government the world over but does waste time and energy? Despite all handicaps, the French Government has achieved some magnificent results.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

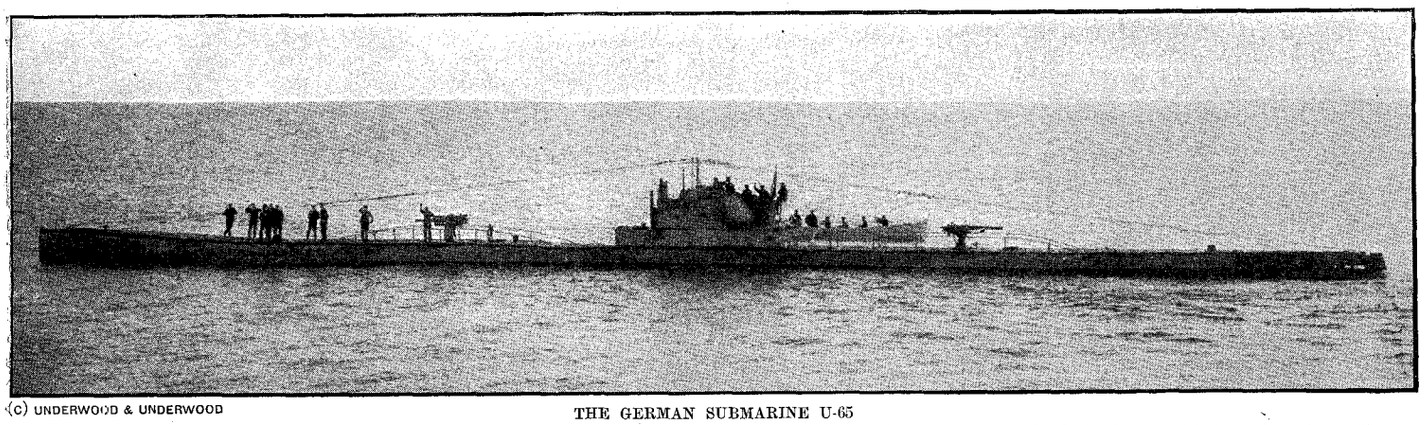
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



PHOTOGRAPH FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

AN AMERICAN WAR DIRIGIBLE

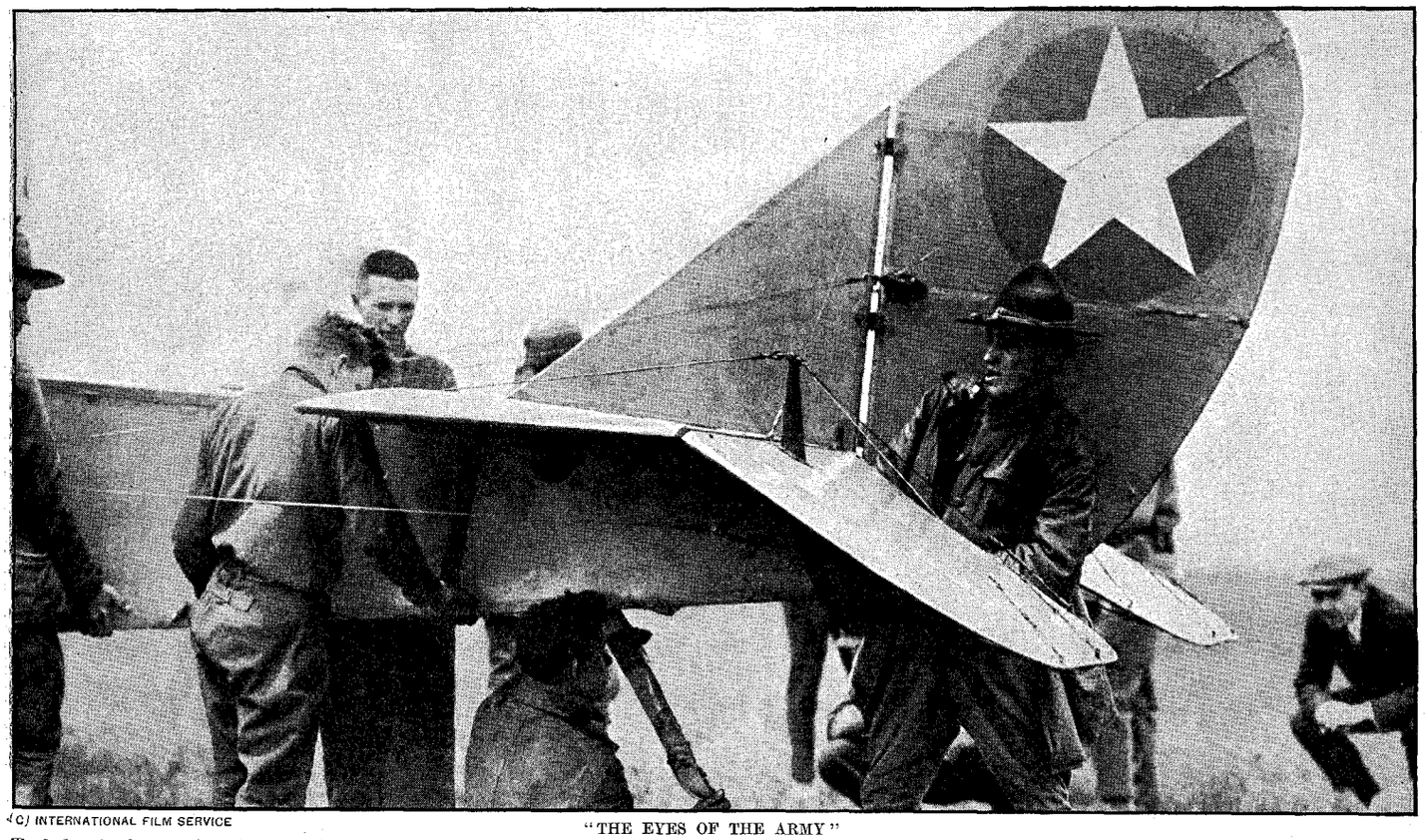
The enormous dirigibles of the Zeppelin type have proved a failure for war purposes, and even for slaughtering non-combatants in unfortified towns the Germans now prefer the airplane. But both small and large dirigibles are used for observation purposes, and especially in range finding and in detecting submarines as the fishhawk detects his prey. The picture shows the first flight of a newly built dirigible of our Government. The place of the flight is "an aviation center somewhere in the United States"



(C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE GERMAN SUBMARINE U-65

This photograph of one of the largest and most powerful submarines was taken (the picture-news agency informs us) from the deck of a Spanish liner bound for Havana by a Spanish passenger. The liner was halted by three shots from the submarine's guns. While the captains of the liner and the submarine were parleying the snap-shot was taken



(C) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

"THE EYES OF THE ARMY"

To help win the war America must furnish many thousands of airplanes and many thousands of trained aviators. This means that American aviation schools must be increased in size and multiplied in number. Such an incident as that shown above illustrates the possibilities of American skill and ingenuity in this direction. This airplane was smashed by landing badly, and the mechanics at an American aviation school where men are being trained for France replaced a broken skid in five minutes

THE GERMAN SUBMARINE AND AMERICAN AIRCRAFT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PHOTOGRAPH FROM PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

The abdication of Constantine will probably restore Venizelos to power. It is believed that his Provisional Government will combine with that to be formed under Alexander

PHOTOGRAPH FROM PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

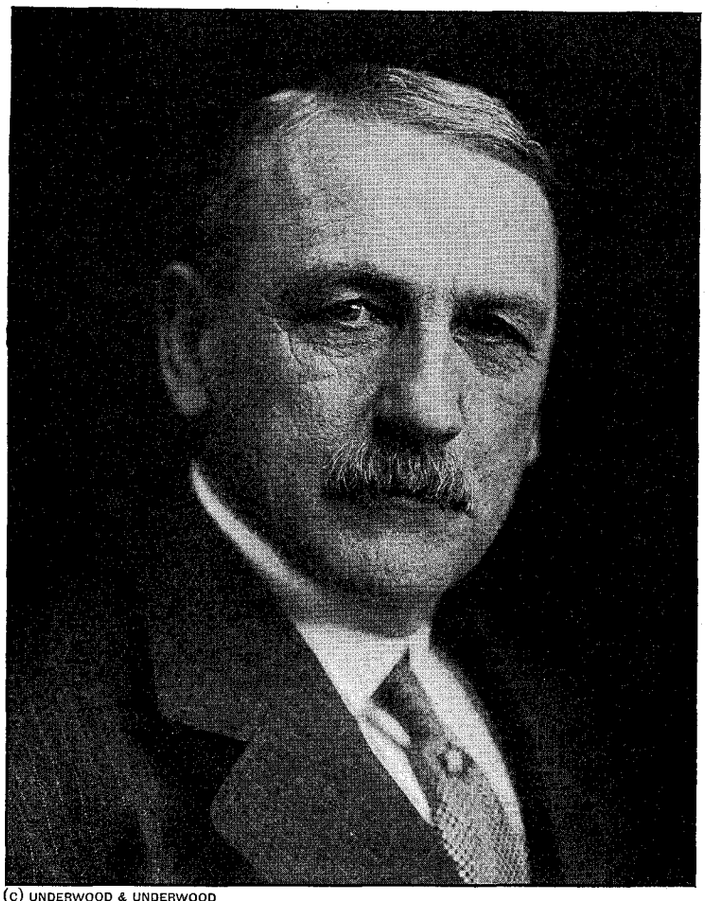
ALEXANDER OF GREECE

Second son of King Constantine, and named, instead of his elder brother, to succeed his father because it is believed that he will deal fairly with Venizelos and the Allies

PHOTOGRAPH BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

GENERAL SIR HERBERT PLUMER

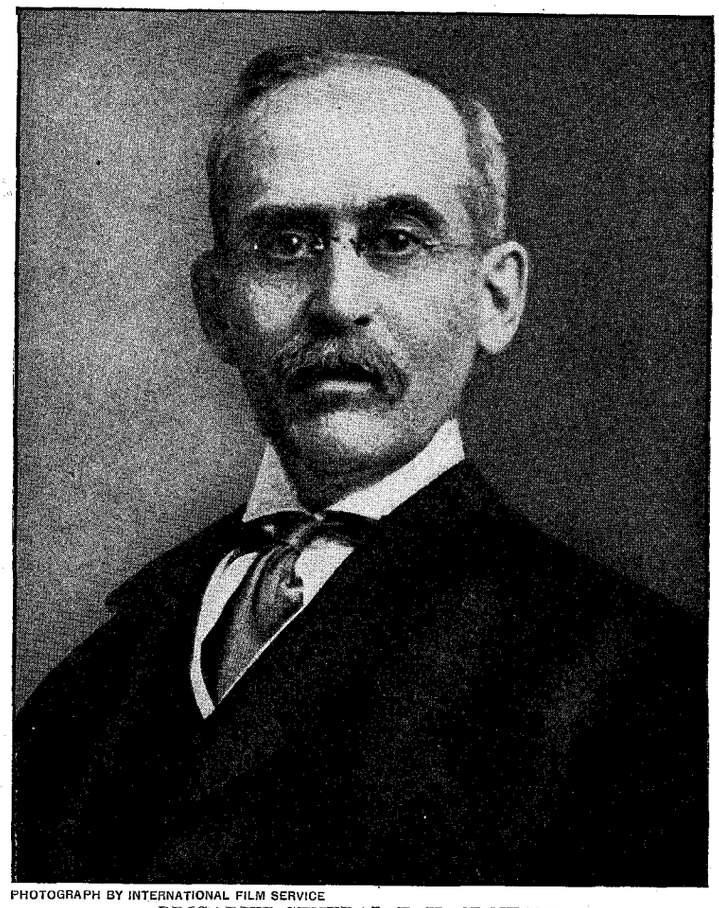
Under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, General Haig, General Plumer has conducted the great British drive south of Ypres with splendid success. He has been congratulated by General Haig and King George



(c) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

JOHN F. STEVENS

Mr. Stevens is the head of the American Railway Commission which has arrived in Russia to give needed aid in railway and engineering reconstruction. In 1905–07 Mr. Stevens was chief engineer of the Panama Canal, and later was Chairman of the Canal Commission

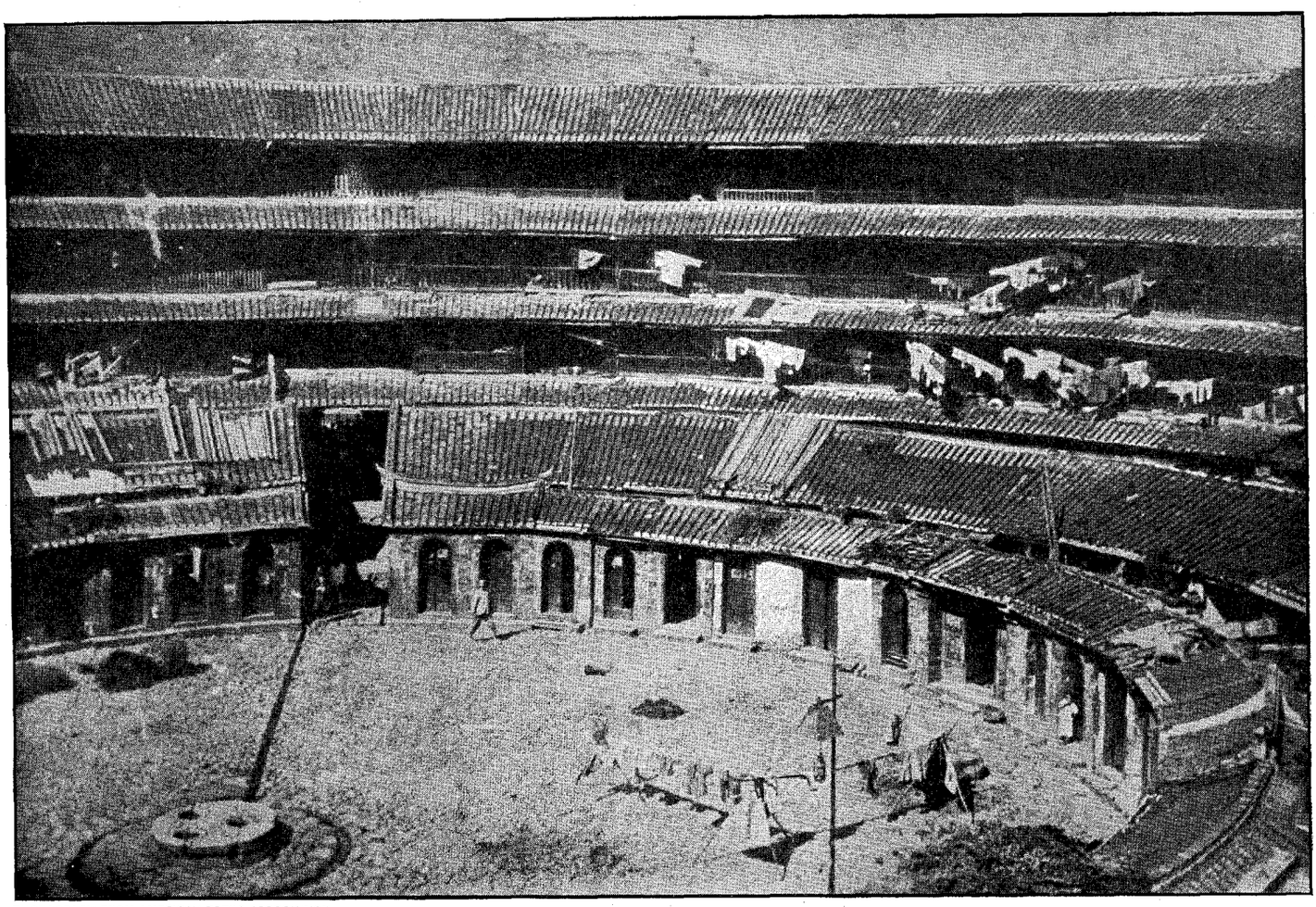


PHOTOGRAPH BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. H. CROWDER

General Crowder is Provost Marshal of the United States Army. It was under his supervision and direction that the recent military registration was conducted, and he will have military supervision of the work of the exemption boards

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PHOTOGRAPH FROM AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

AN ANCIENT APARTMENT-HOUSE

This community house was built perhaps four hundred or more years ago. It stands in Fukien Province, in China, three hundred miles from Hongkong, and was probably built in this form as a protection from land pirates. Its outer wall is 55 feet high, and the house is 550 feet in diameter. The community house holds over four hundred families. The photograph was taken lately by an American construction engineer, Mr. Thomas W. Clarke

(c) AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE WAR ON THE FLY AND THE MOSQUITO

In every war knowledge and training must precede actual battle. In the fight against flies and mosquitoes about to begin children will be effective. The New York City Bureau of Public Health Instruction is teaching children in open-air classes how these pests are bred and how to exterminate them

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

One is little disposed to be critical of what may seem to be irrelevancies.

The third reason why there has been delay in taking strong legal measures in regard to the food question is that the French Government is afraid of the people, afraid of a revolution. It still cherishes a vivid memory of the barricades. Watching the power the people have here, one is tempted to wish that the United States Government could be afraid of its people. It is amusing to play with the fantasy of our statesmen being really obliged to worry, not for fear of what their constituents might think, but for fear of what they might do! Fearing the people, the French Government announces tentatively that a thing will probably come to pass, and then waits to see how the public will take it. For example, Briand announced that as soon as he got the power he would forbid the importation and consumption of alcohol. He probably had a houseful of mail from people and firms who consider that the country would be favorably or unfavorably affected by such a measure. The decision will really be influenced by the will of the people. For example again, a proposed increased tax on dogs has been dropped because the people objected so strenuously to giving up their pets. When the people resent a proposal or ridicule it, it is often dropped.

At the same time, the Government likes to have its way with the people. As an instance, suppose it wishes to close the cafés at nine o'clock. It may announce that it will close the cafés at eight. If the people are ready to submit to this, the Government says, in effect:

"Very well; you like this; as a favor to you we will close at nine."

But if the people object, the Government may say:

"Very well; the cafés ought to close at eight, but in order not to be too severe we shall compromise and close at nine."

Here is a concrete instance of the way this tentative method worked in connection with the food economy question. It was announced that a committee on food economy would be formed, and that its head would be ex-President Fallières. Upon this, various persons and periodicals rose up and said, "No; not Fallières." The "Figaro" remarked that M. Fallières might be excellent as the head of this or that committee, but that he would be out of place as the head of a food committee. Far from the wish of the "Figaro" was it to boost M. Félix Potin (a figure in the restaurant world equivalent to Childs), but it would rather see him managing the food committee than M. Fallières. The matter was gradually dropped, and a little later the "Intransigeant" printed a paragraph which read something like this: "Lost somewhere between Biarritz [the home of Fallières] and Paris a smooth, stout old gentleman with the Legion of Honor in his button-hole; former occupation, President of France. He is wanted to report for duty."

But often, after a certain amount of tentativeness, of feeling the pulse of the people, France takes a sudden definite stand. The fruit of the economic conferences, of measures and rumors, and of the proposals of M. Briand's Cabinet are about to come to pass. There is now definitely established a Department of National Economy, which has to do chiefly with commerce and agriculture. There has been appointed a kind of Minister of Victualing—M. Herriot, the famous Mayor of Lyons, the star Mayor of all France. He has just taken office. Under him has been appointed M. Thierry, a man of executive experience, who has been given especial charge of the food problem. Even if the present Ministry falls, it is expected that these two men will be retained by the next Government, and will carry on the work unhampered by the new Cabinet; just as the military operations so vital to the life of the French soldiers will go on practically unimpeded by any governmental changes.

At long last France makes up for any time she may seem to have wasted, and always the people are to be depended upon. How quickly France, animated by the *union sacrée*, would give up her meat, her rich little cakes, her sugar, her butter! Let the French Government give full trust to the people, and see how promptly they respond. They have paid too deeply, and yet will pay, not to be ready to give their uttermost for France.

GASOLINE AND AGRICULTURE

THE TRACTOR

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

IN an article under this caption written some two years ago for The Outlook I dwelt upon the comparatively slight advance that had been made during the present generation in the use of labor-saving machinery in agriculture, the relatively slow growth in our rural population, and the small percentage of increase in the "land in farms."

I pointed out that this increase had been only 4.8 per cent for the decade ending in 1910, and that an actual *decrease* was registered in all the New England States, as well as in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, Utah, and California. The figures upon which this surprising and alarming statement is based are to be found on page 269 of the "Abstract of the Thirteenth Census," and the same authority puts the "improved land"—that is, "land regularly tilled or mowed, or cropped or pastured in rotation"—at only 478,451,750 acres in 1910. I pointed out that this was less than twenty-five per cent of all the land in our National domain, and added that it was plain that if the tendency which these figures disclosed continued for the next twenty years the economic situation would become almost intolerable. The crisis that I foresaw when those words were penned has arrived far sooner than I had expected, and is now upon us. Its coming has been accelerated by the war and the foreign demand for our food crops.

Nearly every agricultural product has advanced from one to two hundred per cent since 1915, but the supply has not been increased by the high prices and the food problem has become the most important question of the war.

Even if we manage to get through the coming winter without acute scarcity or distress, it is doubtful whether we can command the labor that will be required to plant and harvest the crop of 1918. If the war shall last through that year, it is probable that many hundred thousand able-bodied men will be withdrawn from the farms to serve in the Army and the Navy or the industries that minister to their needs. The result will be comparative, if not actual, *famine*. We should not shut our eyes to the facts or mince words in dealing with them.

In entering the war we have assumed an enormous obligation, and the strain that it will put upon our food-producing energies will be tremendous.

That the President realizes this is shown by his letter of June 12 to Mr. Hoover, in which he says that "to provide adequate supplies of food during the coming year is of absolutely vital importance to the conduct of the war;" and an article in the "Atlantic Monthly" for June, by Charles O'Brien, puts the case even more strongly, as follows: "It appears that if we are to feed ourselves and at the same time help to feed the world we shall need a better organization of our resources than we have. Action, not talk, is required. We have entered the war not knowing when or how it will end or where it may lead us. In the matter of food supply it may face us with conditions not unlike those of Europe."

Thoughtful men appreciate the gravity of the problem, but are in disagreement as to the solution. The President is urging the passage of the Lever Food Control Bill, the chief purpose of which is the regulation of prices and the prevention of hoarding or speculation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Some such measure is undoubtedly necessary, and the Lever Bill is good as far as it goes, but it will not *increase* the production of food.

The necessary increase can only be secured in one of two ways. We must—

1. Cultivate more land;

or

2. Apply intensive methods to the land already under cultivation.

As agriculture is generally conducted in this country, either course presupposes the employment of more men and more horses or mules. They are not to be had. The men are going to the war, and the horses and mules have already gone. It is not generally known that we have exported over a million horses and 250,000 mules in the last three years.

Horse-breeding has also declined since the advent of the automobile, and it is estimated that our equine population, which included 21,195,000 horses and 4,479,000 mules in 1910, has been reduced by at least thirty-three per cent in the last seven years. Only one way to cultivate the ground has ever been discovered.

It is by plowing. It is thinkable that a better method may be found, but it seems unlikely. That food crops, which are nearly all annuals, may be planted and brought to fruition it is necessary that the ground should be deeply plowed at least once a year and harrowed and scarified several times each season. The implements used for doing this work, as well as those employed in harvesting the crop, are now for the most part drawn by two horses or mules and driven by one man.

It may therefore be said that two horse power plus one man power is the present average unit of energy in agriculture, and that agricultural efficiency is about where manufacturing efficiency was when the factory power was produced by one or two horses which walked a treadmill or turned a shaft to the radial arms of which they were harnessed.

It is true that steam engines or tractors that would do the work of many horses have been employed for years on level farms, but they have never come into general use.

They were too costly for the small farmer, and the expense of hauling coal and water to them and the difficulty of operating them on a hillside made their economy doubtful even in the case of the large landowner.

Since the "internal combustion" or "automobile" engine was invented many tractors using oil or gasoline for fuel have been introduced, but for various reasons the farmer has been slow to accept them. Some of them cost too much. Others require great mechanical skill to operate and repair them. Few of them are sufficiently "fool proof," and nearly all of them give way somewhere under the sudden and unexpected strain to which they are subjected when the plowshare strikes the concealed root of a tree or a buried stump or rock. Realizing the great importance and value of a tractor that was mechanically and economically efficient, I have for some years past made it my business to see most of the new tractors that have been produced. I have attended the competitive tractor "meets" that are held each year in the West and Southwest, and, as far as a layman might, I have studied the question carefully.

In my previous article on this subject I described the tractor that Henry Ford was then arranging to produce, and of which I had high hopes because of its simplicity and low cost. For some reason, however, Mr. Ford's tractor has not as yet come into general use, and now that the country and the world is confronted with the greatest agricultural emergency in history the need of an efficient tractor is more urgent than ever.

Although I am not a farmer, I think most farmers will agree with me in saying that to be efficient and generally used a tractor must—

1. Be able to "stand up"—that is, it must not give way under the sudden jerks or strains to which it will be subjected in an ordinary field.

2. It must be reasonably "fool proof," so that any man who knows how to run an automobile can operate it without wrecking it.

3. It must be low in cost, selling for not more than, say, $1,000.

4. It must be able to pull a gang of at least three plows, cutting a furrow ten inches deep in heavy ground, and do this work when going up a grade of not more than fifteen per cent.

5. It must be practicable for one man, unaided, to run it, and the costs of operation, including all incidentals, must not exceed, say, $2 a day, which, as I estimate it, is about the expense of keeping two horses pro-rated among the days on which they actually work. (This estimate assumes that it costs $15 a month to keep a horse that works on the average 180 days a year.)

6. It must be able to make short turns, so that it can plow in the corners and well up to the fence line.

7. It must not be too heavy for the ordinary country bridge.

It is also desirable, though not essential, that it can be employed as a stationary engine to pump water, run a small circular saw, and do other stationary mechanical work, so that when not in use as a tractor it can "pay for its keep" otherwise. I do not emphasize this last qualification, as most tractors possess it.

Such a tractor will multiply the present efficiency of one man and a team of horses by three or, perhaps, four. It will not get tired, as the horses do. It can, therefore, be worked longer hours, and the man who runs it will be less fatigued than if he was walking after a team.

The first investment will be slightly more than the price of two horses, but the cost of operation will be about the same.

The man who devises and can promptly commercialize and introduce a tractor that will conform to these specifications will therefore triple or quadruple the food-producing power of the country upon the basis of the human labor now available.

To do this would be the greatest service any one could render. The end of the war would be hastened, millions of lives and billions of money would be saved, and one of the great problems of modern civilization would be solved. It is too much to hope that such a result can be accomplished within a year, but it is encouraging to know that progress is being made and that some of the men who have been conspicuous in developing and popularizing the automobile are now turning their attention to the production of the ideal tractor.

Because such efforts are designed to meet our supremest National need during the war they deserve all the encouragement and publicity that can be given them. I wish that some arrangement could be made for a permanent and competitive exhibition of all the tractors now offered for sale, so that farmers and others who are interested in the subject could make their own comparisons and selections. Failing such an opportunity to appraise their relative merit, my own interest in the subject leads me to say that I shall be glad of an opportunity to inspect any improved tractors that have recently been put upon the market. Provided my other engagements permit and they are not too far from New York, I will, at my own expense, go to see them at work, and, if they commend themselves to my judgment, I shall so state publicly. I make this offer that I may not be misunderstood in remarking that I have recently had an opportunity to carefully observe a tractor that is now being manufactured by W. C. Durant, of Detroit.

Like Mr. Ford, Mr. Durant, who has a National reputation as an industrial organizer and as head of the General Motors Company, has had a vision of the important part the tractor is to play in the economic life of the world, and the United States in particular, and he has set himself to hasten a realization of this vision.

I believe that he is succeeding, and I believe, moreover, that his motive is public service rather than personal gain. I shall not attempt a technical description of his tractor or amplify upon the favorable impression that it made upon me.

There may be others just as good or better. If so, I shall be glad of an opportunity to see them and proclaim their merits, for I verily believe that our ability "to make the world safe for democracy" depends upon our ability to feed its population, and that we cannot do this unless we greatly increase our food production by the use of labor-saving machinery. We simply haven't the man power to do it otherwise. Napoleon said that "an army marched on its belly." In a world at war the peoples whose bellies are best filled will be the victors.

The issue of this struggle now depends upon our ability to furnish food and ships. Nothing else matters much, and the men who help us to provide either are entitled to every distinction that we can accord them.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of June 20, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I.—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Abdication of Constantine.
Reference: Page 281.
Questions:

1. Give a résumé of the political history of Greece since the Congress of Berlin (1878). What has been the attitude of Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy toward Greece since that time? 2. Look up the facts about the Greco-Serbian Treaty. What promises did Greece make to Serbia? 3. Is there sufficient *proof* to justify The Outlook's statement that Constantine "has *repeatedly* [italics mine] broken faith both as a King and as a man"? 4. Find out all you can about Venizelos's record. What are the objects of his efforts? Can he be considered a traitor? 5. Make several comparisons between the invasion of Belgium by Germany and the experiences of Greece at the hands of the Allies. Did both disregard *treaty rights?* Do both cases stand on the same moral plane? *Be careful; stick to the facts.* 6. Interpret the statement: "A worse king than Constantine might have harmed his country less." 7. Is the recent action of the Allies in Greece anti-democratic? (In answering these questions on the Greek affair consult the indexes to West's "Modern History" and Hazen's "Modern European History;" also Bullard's "The Diplomacy of the Great War"—an excellent book; and Gibbons's "The New Map of Europe"—a specially valuable book.

B. Topic: Russia and Her Allies.
Reference: Pages 281, 282.
Questions:

1. *Study* all of President Wilson's address to the Provisional Government of Russia. It is an important and valuable paper. 2. What is your opinion of: "No indemnities and no annexation" as a basis of peace for this war? 3. Comment somewhat at length on each sentence. The Outlook has quoted from President Wilson's message to Russia. 4. Tell what you think of the propriety of sending this message to Russia and the probable effect upon Russia. 5. Can you harmonize the content and spirit of this message with the President's phrases about a nation being "too proud to fight" and "peace without victory"? 6. Discuss the principle involved in and the possible results of the Allies attempting to force Russia to continue the war by threats.

C. Topic: Cartoons and Illustrations.
Reference: Pages 285, 297–299.
Questions:

1. Are you making a weekly *study* of the cartoons and illustrations? You should. 2. For such study very helpful suggestions will be found in the Weekly Outline Study of Current History in The Outlook for April 11, page 664, and May 16, page 112. Use these or similar suggestions each week.

D. Topic: Will Germany Win?
Reference: Editorial, page 289.
Questions:

1. Discuss The Outlook's statement: "Time was once an ally of the Allies; . . . now time is fighting on the side of Germany." 2. If this is so, explain what America's tasks are. Can you name four additional tasks not discussed in this editorial? 3. Explain carefully the function of airplanes in this war. 4. If Germany should win this war, what would be the results for Europe? For Asia? For Africa? For America? For *you?* What are Germany's objects? Her ideals? *This question should receive extensive study. It is the most important question of this age.* In answering it read Bullard's "The Diplomacy of the Great War," especially Chapters III and XX; Usher's "Pan-Germanism;" McClure's "Obstacles to Peace," Chapter XV; McLaren's "Germanism from Within."

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: An Ode of Dedication.
Reference: Pages 292, 293.
Questions:

(Key to questions on the Ode: I, II, etc. = part; A, B, C, etc. = stanza; 1, 2, 3, etc. = line.) 1. Why is this poem divided into four parts? Is there an underlying idea in each part? 2. Does each stanza also have an underlying idea? If so, what? 3. Express the thought of each stanza in a single sentence. 4. Interpret the following passages: I A 1, 2; I A 3, 4; I C 19, 20; II A 1, 2; II B 3, 4; III D; IV A 1–10; IV B. 5. Analyze the Americanism of this poem, and discuss its challenge.

III—LOCAL AFFAIRS

Topic: A Day in Educational Happy-Land.
Reference: Pages 290, 291.
Questions:

1. Name and explain the principal characteristics of the Gary system of education. 2. Compare this system with the usual educational system in the United States. 3. Which system, in your opinion, is more truly educational and democratic? 4. In what places is the Gary system now used? What about the future of this system?

IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

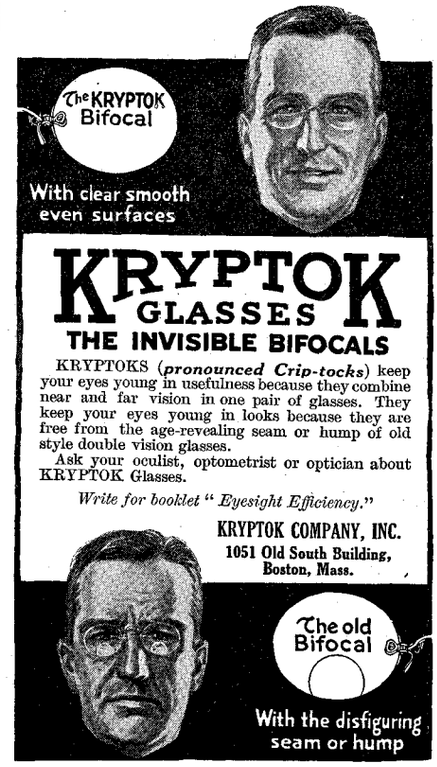
(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Internationalism presupposes nationalism. 2. History shows that democracies have always been short-sighted in matters of foreign policy. 3. An occasional era of hard feelings is a good thing for any country. 4. Schools are not knowledge shops.

V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for June 20, 1917. After looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words.*)

Disingenuously, demoralize, indemnity, sovereignty, aerodromes, colleagues, standardization, penurious, pall, menagerie, imbecile, educational democracy, conjuring, transept.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Oliver Typewriter

WAS $100

NOW $49

A $2,000,000 GUARANTEE

That This $49 Typewriter Was $100

The Sales Policy Alone Is Changed, *Not* the Machine

The Oliver Nine—the latest and best model—will be sent direct from the factory to you upon approval. Five days' free trial. No money down—no C. O. D. No salesmen to influence you. Be your own salesman and save $51. Over a year to pay. Mail the coupon now.

This is the time when patriotic American industries must encourage *intelligent* economy by eliminating waste. New economic adjustments are inevitable.

So March 1st we announced the Oliver Typewriter Company's revolutionary plans. On that date we discontinued an expensive sales force of 15,000 salesmen and agents. We gave up costly offices in 50 cities.

Prices Cut In Two

By eliminating these terrific and mounting expenses, we reduced the price of the Oliver Nine from the standard level of $100 to $49. This means that you save $51 per machine. This is not philanthropy on our part. While our plan saves *you* much, it also saves for *us*.

There was nothing more wasteful in the whole realm of business than our old ways of selling typewriters. Who wants to continue them? Wouldn't you rather pocket 50 per cent for yourself?

The Identical Model

The Oliver Typewriter Company gives this guarantee: The Oliver Nine we now sell direct is the exact machine—our latest and best model—which until March 1st was $100.

This announcement deals only with a change in sales policy.

The Oliver Typewriter Company is at the height of its success. With its huge financial resources it determined to place the typewriter industry on a different basis. This, you admit, is in harmony with the economic trend.

A World Favorite

This Oliver Nine is a twenty-year development. It is the finest, the costliest, the most successful model that we have ever built.

More than that, it is the best typewriter, in fifty ways, that anybody ever turned out. If any typewriter in the world is worth $100, it is this Oliver Nine.

It is the same commercial machine purchased by the United States Steel Corporation, the National City Bank of New York, Montgomery Ward & Co., the National Biscuit Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad and other leading businesses. Over 600,000 have been sold.

Simplified Selling

Our new plan is extremely simple. It makes it possible for the consumer to deal direct with the producer.

You may order from this advertisement by using the coupon below. We don't ask a penny down on deposit—no C. O. D.

When the typewriter arrives, put it to every test—use it as you would your own. If you decide to keep it, you have more than a year to pay for it. Our terms are $3.00 per month. You are under no obligation to keep it. We will even refund transportation charges if you return it.

Or if you wish additional information, mail coupon for our proposition in detail. We immediately send you our de luxe catalog and all information which you would formerly obtain from a typewriter salesman.

10 Cents a Day

In making our terms of $3.00 a month—the equivalent of 10 cents a day—it is now possible for everyone to own a typewriter. To own it for 50 per cent less than any other standard machine.

Regardless of price, do not spend one cent upon any typewriter—whether new, second hand or rebuilt—do not even rent a machine until you have investigated thoroughly our proposition.

Remember, we offer here one of the most durable, one of the greatest, one of the most successful typewriters ever built. If anyone ever builds a better, it will be Oliver.

Don't Pay $100

Why now pay the extra tax of $51 when you may obtain a brand new Oliver Nine—a world favorite—for $49? Cut out the wasteful methods and order direct from this advertisement.

Or send for our remarkable book entitled, "The High Cost of Typewriters—the Reason and the Remedy." You will not be placed under the slightest obligation.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY
1216 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTE CAREFULLY—This coupon will bring you either the Oliver Nine for free trial or further information. Check carefully which you wish.

MAIL TO-DAY

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,
1216 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay you $49 at the rate of $3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is.....

This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalogs and further information.

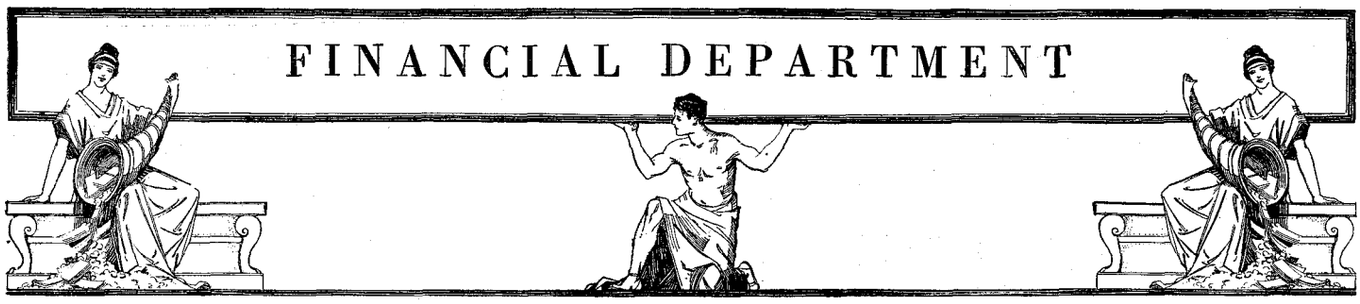
Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

This Coupon Is Worth $51

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Diversified July Investments

for the investor seeking safety and 6% under war-time conditions

THE diversified first mortgage serial bond issues described below, each one safeguarded under the ***Straus Plan,*** deserve your attention and investigation at this particular time. They are first mortgage securities, based on real estate, always least to be affected in war-time or any other period of tension.

NEW YORK CITY—$1,100,000 first 6's, secured by land, building and equipment of corporation supplying an absolute necessity to many of the city's largest banks and buildings.

CHICAGO—$800,000 first 6's, secured by new eleven story hotel and land, overlooking Lake Michigan, in the fashionable Hyde Park district.

PASADENA, CAL.—$2,000,000 first 6's, secured by the nationally-known Huntington, Green, and Maryland Hotels and land.

MILWAUKEE—$375,000 first 6's, secured by building and land with income guaranteed beyond term of loan, of two and one-half times interest charges.

PHILADELPHIA—$1,200,000 first 6's, secured by new thirteen story building and land in one of the city's best districts. Legal for trust funds in Pennsylvania.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—$500,000 first 6's, secured by new eleven story apartment hotel building and land, on the Boardwalk.

These issues and many others, secured by properties located in the largest and most prosperous cities in the United States, netting 5½—6%, are described in our July Investment List. Write for it, together with our booklet, "Acid Tests of Investments in War Time."

Ask for Investment List No. F-705

We solicit and will accept subscriptions for present and future United States war bonds without profit or commission.

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 — Incorporated 1905

NEW YORK, 150 Broadway — CHICAGO, Straus Building

Branch Offices:

DETROIT, Penobscot Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, 606 Liberty Bldg.
BOSTON, 416 Unity Bldg.
CINCINNATI, Mercantile Library Bldg.
ROCHESTER, 825 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, Loeb Arcade Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, 207 Republic Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, Crocker Bldg.
DAYTON, 701-3 Lindsey Bldg.

Thirty-five years without loss to any investor

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE HOLDING COMPANY

THE holding company idea in finance is by no means new. A holding company is one which holds securities of other corporations, and thereby controls properties or investments. In England and Scotland investment companies which buy farm mortgage stocks and bonds, and are, in a sense, holding companies, have existed and thrived for generations. Many railway systems in this country which control branches and subsidiaries through ownership of stocks and bonds could well be called holding companies. Such systems as the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western and the New York Central are good examples. To take the industrial field, the dissolved Standard Oil Company and the present United States Steel Corporation are typical illustrations.

The term, however, is usually applied to the control, through stock ownership or by lease, of separate public utility properties operating in single communities. The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey is a holding company which well meets the requirements of the definition. This corporation operates all the gas, electric light, and street railway business in the larger cities and more populous districts of New Jersey, with a few exceptions, such as the street railways of Trenton and the gas business of Elizabeth.

The holding company development is a most important factor in investment. Some time ago it was calculated that over eighty per cent of electric lighting capitalization was controlled by holding companies, over sixty-six per cent of gas securities, and of traction companies over eighty-one per cent; or an average of between seventy-five and eighty per cent. When it is remembered that a large part of utilities in the great cities are separately operated, the country-wide extent of holding company operation will be appreciated. The holders of securities in these holding companies are, of course, widely distributed. While the typical individual company operating in a city of moderate size has only from, say, ten to fifty stockholders, the holders of stocks in holding companies run as high as over twenty-five thousand.

HOLDING COMPANY AND UNDERLYING BONDS

A holding company in taking over individual properties usually leaves outstanding the mortgage bonds already existing. These issues, usually first mortgage securities, are underlying bonds or liens on the separate properties. The holding company then takes the stocks and bonds of the subsidiaries which it owns and deposits them with the trustee, issuing against this security its own bonds, which are therefore collateral bonds. Holding company issues are usually authorized to very large amounts, and, as market conditions are favorable, new bonds are issued to provide for extensions and improvements and for the payment of maturing underlying bonds. These collateral bonds have a wide market, some before the present war having an active international market.

On the other hand, certain holding companies make a practice of putting out as needs require issues secured on separate properties they control, the holding company itself selling to the public no interest-bearing securities. The latter practice is, however, rather unusual. When the collateral trust bond of a holding company has back of it

Trade Mark INDEPENDENCE THROUGH THRIFT *Adopted 1916*

$10. THRIFT BONDS

A convenient and simple system for the promotion of Thrift; fully matured after five years of careful and conservative investigation of the small investment field.

Thrift Bonds are distributed through employers and merchants; the number of stores that sell them is increasing daily.

Thrift Bonds are 3% certificates of ownership in Governmental obligations held by the Equitable Trust Company of New York as trustee.

They are absolutely safe.

Thrift Bonds will be accepted at par in exchange for Bonds of the Liberty Loan, when issued, with no charge to holders except transportation, premium and accrued interest, if any, at the date of the exchange.

Correspondence with Banks, Employers and Merchants is especially invited.

National Thrift Bond Corporation

Under the Supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York

61 Broadway, New York City

Trustees:

R. Bayard Cutting
Trustee, Franklin Trust Co., New York

William Fellowes Morgan
Pres. Merchants' Association, New York

Clarence H. Kelsey, *Chairman*
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., New York

Andrew Squire
Squire, Saunders & Dempsey, *Attorneys*, Cleveland

Adolph Lewisohn
Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, New York

Henry Rogers Winthrop
Harris, Winthrop & Co., *Bankers*, New York

Officers and Directors:

Henry Bruere
Ex-Chamberlain of New York City
Vice-Pres. American Metal Co., New York

Charles P. Howland
Murray, Prentice & Howland, *Attorneys*, New York

Henry E. Cooper, *Vice-Pres.*
Vice-Pres. Equitable Trust Co., New York

James Imbrie
Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co., *Bankers*, New York

Edward C. Delafield, *Treas.*
Pres. Franklin Trust Co., New York

Darwin R. James, Jr.
Pres. American Chicle Co., New York

E. Y. Gallaher
Vice-Pres. Western Union Telegraph Co., New York

Ingalls Kimball, *Pres.*
Originator of the Thrift Bond Plan

Lindley M. Garrison
Ex-Secretary of War
Hornblower, Miller, Garrison & Potter, *Attorneys*, New York

John Harsen Rhoades
Rhoades & Co., *Bankers*, New York

Jesse Isidor Straus, *Vice-Pres.*
R. H. Macy & Co., *Merchants*, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"For 37 years the name of Lacey has been synonymous with conservative success in timber investment."

How can I safely get over 6%?

It is this that tests the investor's skill. Up to 6% all is pretty plain sailing—but with all returns over 6% there usually enters a *compensating* factor—generally the element of *risk*. The higher the return the higher the risk—this seems elementary. The

LACEY Profit Sharing Bond

however, solves the problem otherwise. It pays over 6% (sometimes indeed to average over 30% per annum) and the *compensating factor* is not *risk* but *waiting*. Investors in these bonds must be ready to wait (in absolute safety) for 2 to 5 years—even longer in some cases.

LACEY PROFIT SHARING BONDS are practically certificates of part-ownership in large selected tracts of standing timber bought at sacrifice prices (under advice of James D. Lacey & Company, the country's leading timber factors for 37 years) and held for a profit. Many large fortunes have been thus made under the same auspices, and *no cent has ever been lost for an investor.* The bonds pay 6% cumulative (deferred) interest *plus profits.* The principal is secure, large profits practically certain. Denominations $100, $500, $1000.

Booklet T-214 gives fullest particulars, and should be read by all thoughtful investors. Sent on request.

JAMES D LACEY TIMBER CO.

332 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago

The Holding Company (Continued)

satisfactory equity in property and in earnings, it may actually be stronger than some underlying lien of its weaker controlled subsidiaries, whose financial position may be relatively weak as compared with the system as a whole. Holding companies are very much inclined to take care of any weaker properties, and the underlying bonds of some of the larger holding companies are on their own merit among the most solid investment securities that ever come into the market.

ADVANTAGES OF HOLDING COMPANIES

The holding company operating a large number of plants has several advantages which are enjoyed by a comparatively small proportion of individually managed properties. It has the advantage of a centralized organization and control. The holding company can well afford to employ the highest-salaried specialists in the different lines of service supplied. It has standardized methods which it installs in each company taken over as rapidly as is found practicable. It has high-grade engineers going from one place to another, giving each the benefit of the experience of all. A central purchasing department is able to effect economies which result in material saving through standardizing equipment and materials and purchasing in larger quantities.

The data of operations of each plant is recorded on standardized blanks, and the officers of the holding company can easily see where superior management should be awarded or inferior results checked up, the causes diagnosed, and a remedy prescribed. The typical holding company has well-tested sales systems for increasing business, and is especially well equipped to work up business which will smooth out the requirements for service. For example, it solicits electric power contracts which take the current at hours when otherwise output would be nominal. To be sure, some of the individually owned corporations, particularly certain of those located in the larger cities, have facilities and management that cannot be excelled. Comparatively few of the independent smaller corporations are so fortunate.

DISTRIBUTION OF RISK

The holding company, through its plants and service, has a most important advantage in distributing the risk. It is easy to see that business conditions in scattered communities will tend to equalize, and adverse conditions affecting especially any one line of regular public utility service will not menace, the prosperity of the organization, since several lines of service are represented.

In public utility holding company practice the proportions are sometimes worked out so that the company will not have too large a part of its capital tied up in any one line of service, as trolleys or gas, for example, although there are successful holding companies which have specialized in purchasing and managing only two or three branches. Just now the traction end is hard hit in nearly all communities by rising costs, especially of coal. Steam-operated electric plants are also somewhat embarrassed. A little later, perhaps, when the present war boom is over and labor and materials and coal are cheaper, the trolleys will come back into their own, and the hydroelectric plant, now the Crœsus in the public utility field, may find for its earning statements fewer optimistic figures as

INVESTORS READ

¶ As specialists recognized throughout the country in all matters pertaining to stocks and bonds, it is our business to give expert advice to prospective investors.

¶ We continue this service by currently analyzing securities that offer the maximum income yield, combined with stability of principal and market-profit possibilities, in our fortnightly publication.

"Investment Opportunities"

¶ The current number of this valuable publication, as well as succeeding issues, will be sent without charge upon request for 48-OL, including our copyrighted booklet explaining

"The Twenty Payment Plan"

SLATTERY & CO. (Inc.)
Investment Securities
(Established 1908)
40 Exchange Place, New York

WISCONSIN DAIRY FARM MORTGAGES

"Do you want the BEST SECURITY, or a security that is good enough, or a speculative security, or a security of an enterprise which has prospects for future growth?"

Ask for our pamphlet, "The Dairy Farm Mortgage."

Markham & May Company
FARM MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS
1226 First National Bank Building
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REAL ESTATE GOLD BONDS $100, $500, $1000

BUY DEPENDABLE INVESTMENTS!

FIRST FARM MORTGAGES $500 and up

The Real Estate Bonds and First Farm Mortgages that we offer you can be depended upon under all conditions.

They are purchased by Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Colleges, Estates and Individuals in all parts of the country. We also have clients in many foreign countries.

33 years' experience without the loss of a dollar. Send for pamphlet "S" and offerings.

ESTABLISHED 1883

E. J. LANDER & CO. Grand Forks North Dakota

Capital and Surplus $500,000

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Holding Company (Continued)

its industrial customers become less insistent for maximum accounts of current. However, the holding company with diversified service will continue to enjoy good business, in any event.

Of course in a great family of separately situated but centrally controlled companies there are bound to be unfavorable conditions somewhere. The holding company can operate as an insurance company and, through the distribution of risk involved, afford well-diversified sound investments; but the best holding company, as well as the most successful insurance company, must expect a measure of unfavorable developments. One of the largest and most promising utility companies in the country has at the present time three members of its family in difficulties, not caused by poor management, but simply because of poor general business in the three communities in which the individual companies operate.

FINANCING

Most of the holding companies have, aside from their own strength, the advantages of strong financial control. They have investment banking houses which regularly take care of all financial requirements. Such companies are therefore in a favorable position to take advantage of good market conditions for financing, and, if conditions are not favorable, are sure of being carried along by temporary expedients until the market is ready to absorb increases in capitalization necessary for expansion and improvement.

In the past one large company went into the hands of receivers because it utilized the large credit its bond issues commanded to take a speculative interest in great tracts of undeveloped Western lands which did not bring in income as soon as expected. A holding company can no more declare dividends liberally if it neglects to provide sufficiently for maintenance accounts of subsidiaries' contingencies, than can a small company operating in a single community.

HOW TO DISCRIMINATE

In order to be able to choose with full assurance securities of holding companies strong from the standpoint of financial position and earning power complete information must be available. A holding company can very easily cover up weaknesses in its chain of properties by presenting figures in totals. The company should report, not only balance-sheets showing the condition of the holding corporation itself, but earning statements and balance-sheets of each subsidiary, so that in grand totals nothing unfavorable is concealed.

A holding company may not even present earnings of combined subsidiaries, but show only the total amount received in dividends and interest from the securities of the operating companies passing into the treasury of the holding company. In such a case the security-holder has little means of knowing whether the income of the holding company was earned at all or whether it was earned several times over, while the men controlling the holding corporation are able to buy and sell the securities with absolute knowledge of all factors entering into the situation. Fortunately, such instances are decidedly rare. The more complete the information, the more certain the investor may be that apparent and actual results coincide. As in buying other types of investments, the buyer should seek secu-

Transportation

"The railways are the arteries of the nation's life."

EVERY business man, manufacturer, farmer, shipper, investor, savings depositor, life insurance holder, is directly concerned in railroad transportation.

The value and importance of the railroads to the entire country in war or peace make their welfare at all times a matter of the greatest consequence.

The questions of efficient regulation and fair compensation are of paramount importance. The public interest demands the maintenance of railroad credit in order to insure service adequate to the needs of commerce and industry.

A better understanding of these questions and coöperation among the many interests involved will help to solve these problems.

We have prepared an analysis of the railroad situation, outlining its problems and their possible solution, which we shall be glad to send upon request.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Capital and Surplus $40,000,000

OREGON FARM MORTGAGES
The safest possible investment. Illus. booklet tells why. Write for it and for list and plats of current loans. We know our field.
CRONAN MORTGAGE COMPANY 906-11 Spalding Bldg. Portland, Oregon
6% NET

If you are interested in Farm Mortgages write us for particulars regarding
DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGES
They have stood the test of time. Interest paid promptly when due.
No foreclosures in nearly sixty years.
You can safely invest any amount.
Ask for List No. 58
A·G·Danforth·&·Co
BANKERS WASHINGTON Founded A.D. 1858 ILLINOIS

War Tax Opportunities

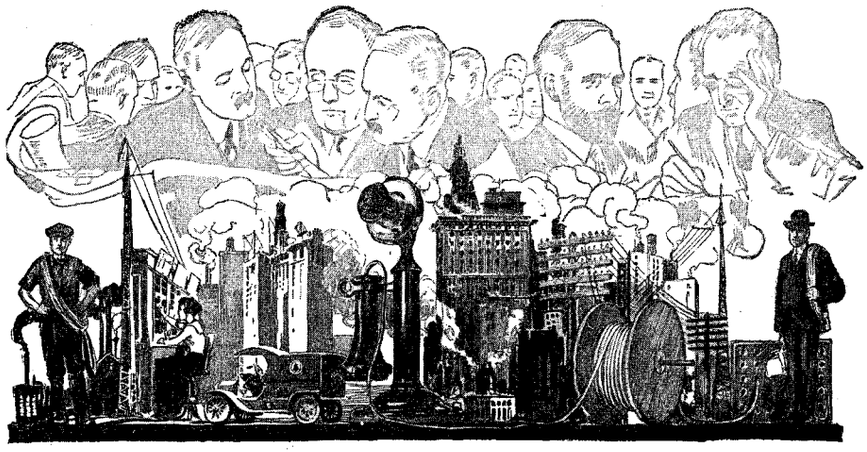
Investment issue of the highest type stocks and bonds which for years have been locked away in the strong boxes of the biggest investors, have been forced on the market by the war time income tax and the call of the Liberty Loan.

For the man or woman with a moderate income the opportunity to put funds into the highest type of investments has rarely been excelled.

Send for special circular U-48, "War Time Investment—The Average Man's Opportunity."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y. Newark, N. J.
Bridgeport, Conn. New Haven, Conn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Our Real Reserves

Grim war today drags whole nations in its wake. The organized machinery of the government and the army and the navy in all their power cannot fight unaided. They constitute only in small part the country's real forces.

The bones and sinews of campaigns are supplied by our developed farms and specialized farm machinery; our highly organized steel industry, factories and mines; our facilities of transportation and communication. Railroads, telephone and telegraph systems link together and speed up the many activities of the nation.

But these material resources are not the whole. Back of each industry and activity there must be organizations of human beings, requiring years of patient training and actuated by the spirit of loyal service.

This spirit and training for service in the common welfare constitutes above all else the real strength of a Republic and insures victory. Joining all the country's resources is a fine spirit, a thorough training, a great, sustained concentration of real effort typified by the Bell Telephone System.

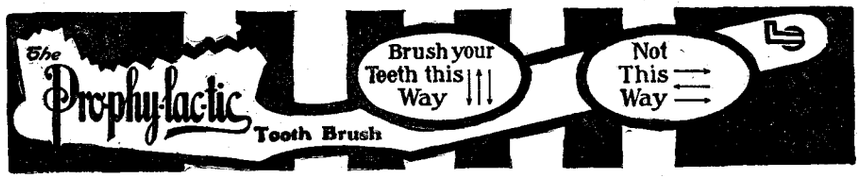
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

THE CHEST WITH THE CHILL IN IT — WHITE MOUNTAIN — SOLID END CONSTRUCTION

When selecting your refrigerator have your dealer demonstrate the superiority of the "WHITE MOUNTAIN". Perfect in principle, design and construction—the cleanest—coldest—and most economical refrigerator made. A refrigerator for every demand. Beautiful catalogues and booklets upon request

IN OVER A MILLION HOMES — REFRIGERATORS — MAINE MAN'F'G. CO. NASHUA, N.H.



The Holding Company (Continued)

rities in companies whose management is straightforward and efficient.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Will you kindly give me your opinion of Western Pacific 5 per cent bonds as a safe investment? They started at 90, but to-day's paper quotes sales at 85. At that price they would seem to be a good buy, if safe. Will you recommend other securities yielding around the same rate?

A. The Western Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 5 per cent bonds are considered a safe and conservative as well as a judicious investment at the present market price.

The reorganization of the Western Pacific has resulted in a drastic scaling down of the bonded debt, has placed a large equity behind the First Mortgage bonds, and, in addition, has put the company in a position to carry on its operations without difficulties and obstructions of a financial nature.

The position of the First Mortgage bonds would be further improved if the Western Pacific Railroad Company should be successful in so compromising its claim with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company as to give it either a substantial amount of cash on account of the guarantee by the Denver and Rio Grande or some freight traffic agreement under which the Missouri Pacific lines and the Denver and Rio Grande might arrange to send through transcontinental business to the Pacific coast over the Western Pacific route.

Free Booklets for Investors

Many of the investment bankers publish booklets and literature for the information of prospective investors. The following is a list of booklets which may be obtained by writing to the investment houses issuing them, mentioning The Outlook, or by writing direct to the Financial Editor of The Outlook.

Sample letters and particulars. Address Department 1-O, Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Oregon Farm Mortgages—Booklet and List. Cronan Mortgage Company, 906-911 Spalding Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Farm Mortgages—List No. 58. A. G. Danforth & Co., Washington, Ill.

Analysis of Railroad Situation. Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City.

Profit-Sharing Timber Bonds—Booklet T-214. James D. Lacey Timber Company, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Booklet "S" and list of offerings. E. J. Lander & Co., Grand Forks, N. D.

Booklet—"The Dairy Farm Mortgage." Markham & May Company, 1226 First National Bank Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

"War Time Investment—The Average Man's Opportunity." John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway, New York City.

$10 Thrift Bonds. Inquire National Thrift Bond Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York City.

City Bonds—Circular O-8. Oakland Street Improvement Bond Company, Oakland, Cal.

Guaranteed Farm Mortgages—Booklet O-17. The Straus Brothers Company, Ligonier, Ind.

Investment Opportunities—Booklet 48-OL. Slattery & Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

Diversified July Investments. Investment List No. F-705. S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York City. Straus Building, Chicago, Ill.

7% BONDS ISSUED BY CITIES OF CALIFORNIA
For the Improvement of Streets
Write for Circular O-8 and Prices
OAKLAND STREET IMPROVEMENT BOND CO.
Oakland, Calif.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED